THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1937—VOL. XXX, NO. 3

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Mews

by Clearway

Fishing for More Balance

Recognition of the Puppet

Anglo-French Fog Lights

¶ **Balanced Fishing** — President Roosevelt embarks from a Miami dock for a week of fishing among the Florida Keys. A navy destroyer follows as an escort. James M. Cox of Ohio, Democratic presidential candidate some 17 years since, assists in speeding the President on his way. Off for a vacation of "balanced" recreation and contemplation, the President leaves behind him several items simmering over the coals of his enthusiasm for a "balanced abundance." Paramount at the present time is his proposed amendment of the National Housing Act, holding the attention of Congress.

♪ ♪ ♪

• **The President's** message on housing reaches Congress after the fishing party is well out to sea. Its burden is that "housing must be produced at prices, rates and rents that the mass of our people can afford to pay," that this demand calls for "efficient and economic large scale production," that financing terms must be eased to stimulate both production and consumption of building, and that this would result in an increase of business which would react on the prosperity of the whole country. • So to the other balances is added the ideal of "balance building."

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Manchoukuo** — Italy's display of friendship toward Japan, evidenced by its support at the Brussels conference and its participation in the Italo-German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, is further augmented by formal recognition of the Japanese protectorate of Manchoukuo. Foreign Minister Count Ciano informs the Japanese Foreign Minister that a legation will be installed in the Manchurian state. Italy's formal recognition of fictitiously "independent" Manchoukuo is the first to come from a major nation although several nations have consular representatives there. • It is possible that the "recognition" relates to Japan's fascist trend rather than to Manchoukuan autonomy.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Another Autonomy**—Despite rumors to the contrary, the League of Nations continues to exercise some authority. Proof? Report from Antioch, Syria, of the proclamation read before state dignitaries of Alexandretta inaugurating an autonomous government in the Sanjak. The French High Commissioner Roger Garreau tells the officials that the League took action in May to bring local autonomy to the territory. Syria including the Sanjak and Lebanon, has been supervised by France. Alexandretta is now tentatively on its own and in 1939 Syria and Lebanon follow suit. • The League's function now seems to be to make elections safe for the newly freed governments.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Egyptian Shirts** — Following an attempt to assassinate Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt, British-officered police round up some 300 members of the Green Shirts party in Cairo, thus quashing, for the time being at least, a hostile organization. • Has Britain had so much trouble placating nationalism in Europe that it now proposes to be firm in Africa?

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Anglo-French Talks**—A dense London fog wraps the arrival of French Premier Chautemps, Foreign Minister Delbos, and their gesticulating advisers. Figuratively a fog of conjecture likewise hangs over Europe as the French statesmen confer with British Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Eden; with Viscount Halifax present to enrich the conversations with impressions gained from his recent visit with leaders of the Third Reich. Although the Halifax secrets are well kept, known international factors throw considerable light on the discussions—enough to waymark the conjectural gloaming.

♪ ♪ ♪

• **France and Britain** want a stabilized Europe; Germany still follows the gospel of "Mein Kampf" in relation to central European expansion based on racial representation rather than on present boundary lines; Italian interest is keen in relation to Austria; Poland and Russia form individual barriers against an eastward expansion; Czechoslovakia is jealous of its autonomy; and Austrian independence, in the eyes of the democracies, is essential to European stability.

♪ ♪ ♪

• **This suggests** the problem. Suggested ways toward solution indicate that the mandated German colonies may be used as a bargaining factor to induce Germany to modify its pretentions in central Europe; that Czechoslovakia may be induced to concede greater rights to German minorities; that to Rome again might pass the privilege of weighing the effect Italy might suffer from an Austro-German union. • Thus through the murk which marks the Anglo-French meeting glimmers of hope appear for a general European settlement. But it cannot be realized too clearly that until settlements are posited on the principle of justice, their effects will be but transitory.

Unemployment Relief Fund Of The Mother Church

Members of The Mother Church in Metropolitan Boston, including the workers in the church offices, at The Christian Science Publishing Society, and in the various Trusteeships, and all others who may wish to do so, are invited to contribute to The Mother Church Unemployment Relief Fund for the assistance of those in Metropolitan Boston in urgent need of such relief.

As heretofore, the contributions to this Fund will be disbursed by the Church Almoner, who will co-operate with other established agencies to avoid duplication of relief.

Contributions to this Fund should be sent directly to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Origin of Sea Canyons Is Still Research Puzzle

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29—Though adding tremendously to knowledge concerning the size and age of vast submarine canyons found indenting continental shelves throughout the world, academic and United States Government geophysicists disclosed here they are still as puzzled as ever when it comes to explaining how such gorges could have originated.

Some, like those at the mouths of the Hudson, Congo, Indus and Niger rivers, rival the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in depth. Others only moderately smaller are near no present-day river mouths at all. Researchists meeting in the shadow of Independence Hall for a post-holiday symposium on "Exploration of the Ocean Bottom," under auspices of the American Philosophical Society, emphasized during their discussion that such canyons often occur in pairs or threes. Apparently this would rule out the most obvious answer in many instances, that they might have been cut by stream action.

Henry C. Stetson, research associate in Submarine Geology at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, told of results he gained from "fishing" for rocks in undersea canyons off Georges Bank. He found that by using a power winch, five miles of steel cable, a basket-like dredging net with steel-pronged edges, and the ocean-going research ship Atlantis for motive power, he could break off pieces of rock from canyon sides. Analyzing such fragments later, he found he could learn something at least about the age of the canyons. The fossils found were chiefly worm casts, tiny forminifera, and mollusks or shellfish, thus establishing by their classification that the age of the east coast canyons could not be greater than Pliocene. This was the period immediately preceding the Ice Age.

Dr. Stetson also measured the speed of underwater currents to determine whether submarine flows might be responsible. But the strongest sea-bottom currents measured were found at ebb tide not to exceed two-tenths of a knot. "Underwater currents do not seem there-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

Egypt Solidifies Independent Rule Despite Outbreaks

The News

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (AP)—British-directed police clamped down today on the Green Shirts Party, organization of extreme nationalists hostile to Britain, following an attempt to assassinate Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

The president of the group, Ahmed Hussein, and all of its 300 members were arrested.

Nahas Pasha, who arrived early today at the Ministry of the Interior, took charge of the situation.

Officials said Izzedine Abdel Khader, member of the Green Shirts organization and grandson of the late Arabi Pasha, leader of the 1382 revolt which brought British occupation of Egypt, confessed firing four shots at the Premier's car last night. The Premier was not hurt. Disturbances followed his arrest.

Tension prevailed throughout the city. State railway workers staged a mass strike as a protest against the attempted assassination. Bands of government supporters armed with cudgels and stones attempted to march on all opposition party establishments.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 29—Political unrest of a noisy, though rather minor description has raised its head in Egypt during the past months. Nevertheless none who knew the country intimately believed that independence would have been accom-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Franco Orders Blockade of All Loyalist Ports

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Nov. 29 (AP)—The insurgent regime proclaimed a blockade of all Spanish Government ports yesterday including those on the Island of Minorca.

The communique issued at Salamanca, where the insurgent general staff was completing plans for its next offensive, flatly declared an end to the neutrality of the ports which the London Non-Intervention Committee has attempted to maintain.

"All vessels which attempt to enter government ports will be attached," the communique said.

Government sources declared this merely put the finishing touches on what they termed a "paper blockade." They said Gen. Francisco Franco did not have sufficient sea strength to make the blockade effective.

France Masses Ships

Since the insurgent conquest of the Asturias on the Bay of Biscay, however, General Franco has been massing his full naval force in the western Mediterranean, off the only strip of coast remaining to the Government.

Reports reaching the border, despite insurgent efforts to keep them secret, indicated General Franco would strike first at Almeria Province in the south of Spain and then from southern Aragon toward the Mediterranean.

A Government communique was limited to reports of minor artillery

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Power clause in N. E. Flood pact attacked.

State opens probe of Revere police department.

Anti-horse-betting petition filed at State House.

Italian bank prepares to close doors.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Saving Our Schools

Forty-eighth of 52 Articles

On Page 4

The Monitor Index

Monday, Nov. 29, 1937

The Children's Page	6
Sports Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Man's Indestructible Faculties [With Spanish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

British-French Talks to Cover Reich Demands

Downing Street Inclined to Ask Czechoslovakia to Make Concessions

Silence on Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 29—Is there anything France and Britain can offer Germany in the colonial field which will induce Reichsführer Hitler to abate his immediate demands for hegemony in Central Europe and thus pave the way for a general European settlement?

This is the fundamental issue which is being discussed in the talks which opened here today between Premier Camille Chautemps and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The talks cover an immense field, including not only Central Europe but Spain and the Far East. The crux, however, is undoubtedly Central Europe, and while the British Government disclaims any intention of trying to deal with Germany at the expense of other countries, it is clear that there is a strong feeling in Downing Street that Czechoslovakia ought to make concessions to the Sudeten Deutsch if by so doing a general settlement can be reached with the Third Reich.

Compromise Needed

Konrad Henlein, Sudeten Deutsch leader, prompted by Germany, demands full local autonomy within the Czech frontier. Prime Minister Milan Hodza and President Benes have refused point blank. Can France and Britain agree to suggest a middle way to both parties? Can they also agree on concessions to Germany in the colonial field as a setoff for reducing the Reich's claims against the Czechs; and what guarantee is there that the claims will not be revived later if concessions are made?

Then there is the question of Austria. Both Britain and France have several times declared that the independence of Austria is a vital European necessity. It is clair, however, that the British Government now feels that this question is one which concerns Italy much more directly than it does either Britain or France. Will M. Chautemps and M. Delbos agree?

Leaves Italy Free

There appears to observers here little doubt that as long as France and Britain bar the way to Austro-German union, Premier Mussolini can afford to wash his hands of this issue which would bring the German frontier right up to Italy.

Any change therefore in the Franco-British attitude toward the Austrian question would have a profound influence on the solidarity of the Berlin-Rome axis, in the opinion of diplomatic experts here. But how far France at any rate can afford to go in disinteresting herself from Austria in view of the possible effect on her Central European allies is felt to be another matter.

In the colonial field a similar uncertainty exists at the outset of the talks. This, however, is a question which does not concern France and Britain alone but also in particular Belgium and South Africa. The Conservative Party here has often pressed the Government to give a specific undertaking that it would not return the German colonies. The Government has always avoided the issue. But all the judges agree that it would be highly dangerous to the stability of the National Government if the British Government did offer to surrender its mandates.

Here again therefore: Is there a middle way? Can France and Britain agree to grant Germany special

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

It May Revolutionize Cotton Industry



Galloway; Wide World

The Cotton Picker in Action

This New Invention, Recently Introduced in the Cotton Fields of the South, May Displace 500,000 Workers

Speech Importance Stressed By the Teachers of English

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29—Little Mary and Johnny are to be given a brand new idea of the importance of speech.

The National Council of Teachers of English, which has closed a three-day convention here, is developing an interesting concept of the social significance of speech in which the teacher ceases to be a mere monitor of commas and participles. English takes its place with mathematics as instruction in discipline and orderly thinking, and reading becomes an active rather than a passive function.

Academic controversies over usage, oral expression, phonetics and language have been aired in the convention, but these become less important besides the new vision which English teachers have of their task in education.

"The new speech curriculum," said Horace G. Rahskopf of the University of Michigan, "will be based upon the broad social significance of the speech art. We shall teach speech as an indispensable means of broadening one's contacts with the world, disciplining intellectual life, and controlling emotions, in other words, as an essential means of social co-operation and control.

Social Process

"Speech is a basic social process without which our institutions could not function effectively nor our culture be developed and perpetuated. Speech is an activity which we use for response stimulation and control, which means that it is an essential phase of personality in which the attitudes, ideas and predispositions of the individual are a fundamental element. Speech is a life activity in which mental and emotional adjustment, bodily movements, production of sounds, and use of language symbols are integrated, and which therefore provides individuals with a technique for social relationships, and society with a technique for group action."

Mr. Rahskopf deplored the extreme emphasis put on the practical aspects of speech education, such as public speaking and salesmanship, saying, "I do not mean that public speaking and salesmanship should not be taught, but that we should not entirely yield to the popular attitude that speech is primarily a tool of commerce and of individual gain. Whenever we lose sight of the tremendous social force and intellectual significance of speech, our teaching is in danger of shriveling to a narrow utilitarianism."

Sense of Humor

The cultivation of a student's sense of humor contributes far more to his social education than do rules for the use of the comma, declared Miss Winifred H. Nash of Boston. English teachers spend much time in teaching punctuation, grammar and sentence structure, said Miss Nash, while they all too often ignore their social responsibility for educating the student's sense of humor, yet "a misplaced comma seldom leads to serious consequences but a misplaced laugh may be a social catastrophe."

Miss Nash explained that a series of experiments in testing humor seemed to prove that "in so far as a pupil fails to understand humor he fails also to understand life situations and to interpret character. "Hence," she concluded, "to deepen a pupil's understanding, to enlarge his vision, to extend his tolerance, to teach him to laugh at himself and his own shortcomings, are worthy social objectives that may be achieved, in some measure at least, by educating the pupil's sense of humor."

Reports of the council's work on raising standards and building appreciation for radio and motion pictures were presented to the convention. Two difficulties stand in the way of the use of radio in classrooms said Robert B. MacDougall of State Teachers College, Trenton, N. J., chairman of radio investigation. The time of the broadcast seldom coincides with the class period in which it is to be used, he said, and the program may not be appropriate to the particular unit of student study which the pupils are following.

Program Difficulties

"Until the time that transcriptions of broadcasts are widely and inexpensively circulated for school use," Mr. MacDougall stated, "and can be counted on just as written and visual aids can at the present time be counted on, the difficulties

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Cotton Picker Forecasts New Era for South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—Not since the introduction of the cotton gin has the South faced such a social and economic metamorphosis as is expected by many observers to result gradually but surely from the invention of the cotton picker, just now emerging from its experimental stage of development.

While economists differ as to the present value of the picker and its actual effect on labor, a survey completed by Corrington Gill, assistant WPA administrator, concludes that a perfected machine may displace more than 500,000 workers within five or ten years.

While social and economic programs now under way are expected to alleviate to some extent what would be, under such conditions, an aggravation of the present unemployment problem, representatives of the workers in the South hold that widespread suffering, not only to the displaced workers but to the whole business structure as a result of the consequent relief and re-employment problem, will come from more universal use of the new machine.

Planters and workers of course do not agree as to the extent of the readjustment involved. The land owners insist that the change would be so gradual as to be hardly apparent, and that in the meantime other changes, such as the rapid industrialization of the South, will tend to absorb the displaced labor.

Market for Labor

This industrialization program in such states as Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, has progressed to a point where an actual market for new labor exists.

The same lag between displacement of one worker by a machine and the hiring of a new worker in some new industry is likely to appear here, though, as in the case of all such economic changes, it is pointed out.

Promises of manufacturers that they will not put the picker on the market at such a rate as to occasion any serious disruption of the labor conditions are accepted as an encouraging sign of the realization of industry that it has a responsibility in keeping the whole socio-economic system balanced, but it is held that such a positive but artificial barrier to rapid application of mechanization in this field is not liable to be any more effective than the sabotage of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Economics in the News

Housing Costs—The Factor of Interest Rates in Campaign to Spur Residential Building—Comparisons With Britain

By H. B. E.

Responsibility for the high cost of residential construction belongs only in part to the Administration. In regard to the labor item, the effect of such measures as the Walsh-Healey Act has obviously been to prop up an artificially high wage rate. But other cost items are high because of business conservation, price understandings, or the rigid maintenance of financial standards. Look today at the important item of the mortgage rate. Try as the Administration does to depress the rate of interest, it has never been able to make much of an impression upon the mortgage rate. Neither, for that matter, has the falling rate on savings bank deposits, which are highest at 2 per cent.

The case is quite otherwise in Great Britain. The general loan rate for building purposes ranged from 6 to 6½ per cent from 1920 to 1922. This was double the rate paid by local authorities in 1936, when interest at 2¾ to 3½ per cent was quoted, depending upon the means used to raise funds. All over the country those local authorities are now enabled to tap government funds for 2¾ per cent to finance home builders. Money so obtained is re-lent to the home builder for 3½ per cent. The pre-requirement is two signatures, and there is little delay, and no expense, in the loan raising. Other individuals borrowing from building and loan societies pay 4½ per cent.

♪ ♪ ♪

This cheap financing is one of the reasons that homebuilding, which has carried British recovery on its back, has made such big strides in Britain.

What is possible in Britain is even more possible in the United States. This is what struck me as I saw the new houses going up with this kind of lubrication. Most of the financing that came to my notice had been done on the 3½ per cent plan. Yet I had only just had my own rate on a loan of 50 per cent of assessed value reduced from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent. On my return to the United States I made some inquiries and found that other folk in my vicinity were paying 5 per cent. On application the bank reduced my rate to 5 per cent. But mortgage money in other cities is dearer than that by several per cent.

Even more rigid are the financing costs of the so-called modernization loans. On June, 1934 the Federal Housing Administration was inaugurated with a fanfare of trumpets. Part of its job was to encourage the banks to lend, and home-owners to borrow, so-called modernization loans. The encouragement feature was a government guarantee to the bank of repayment. James A. Moffett, the first administrator, spoke confidently of half a billion dollars of renovation work by the end of 1934.

♪ ♪ ♪

A real recovery agent! But nobody else shared Mr. Moffett's optimism. For the interest rate, as was explained at the time in this column, worked out at an average of 9.7 per cent. On loans, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government, such a rate is prohibitive. No wonder that the figure of total loans at the end of Mr. Moffett's period turned out to be $32,000,000, though the total, after 3¼ years, is now up to the half billion mark.

Doubtless the President in his message today will have something to say about this item in building costs. Here is one high cost that keeps up in spite of all that the Administration has tried to do to put it down—and one which has stifled much building enterprise.

Incidentally—

Gum Checker

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Chewing gum is a modern habit, and thereupon hangs Art Wexler's job. After several costly historical scenes had been ruined by gum-chewing girl extras, one studio hired Wexler as gum checker.

He collected 500 packages from 380 extras the first day.

Snow Preparedness

MONTREAL (CP)—Part of a consignment of 300 snowplows ordered by the British Government are en route to England on the liner Duchess of York.

The order was prompted, the manufacturers said, by a storm that blocked roads in England for five days last winter and caused officials to look for equipment that would keep roads open either under normal conditions or in time of emergency

Policeless Town

ROCKLIN, Calif. (AP)—Although this is an incorporated city with a population of 742, it gets along without a city attorney, police chief, police judge or jail. For years the council has declined to build a jail or appoint a police chief; arrests when necessary being made by a county deputy sheriff.

Too Busy for Lunch

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Dixie Bibb Graves (D) of Alabama says her first "real taste" of lawmaking has been fascinating.

"In fact," she added, "I am so interested in what is going on that I usually forget to get any lunch."

Cut In Costs Is Sought To Boom Housing

President's Message Asks Wide Reductions in Finance Charges

Bill Is Introduced

Private Funds, Guaranteed by U. S., Sought for Large-Scale Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—The Administration's new thrust to bring the nation out of business recession with a housing boom started today with the reading to Congress of President Roosevelt's message advocating changes in the National Housing Act to lower costs of home financing and construction and encourage large-scale building operations.

Even more significant than the specific steps proposed, was President Roosevelt's emphatic alignment with those who think that prices in general have gone too high, that this elevation contributed materially to the present slump, and that the drive toward higher prices which has been continuous since March 4, 1933, needs to be reversed.

Lower Costs Needed

"We cannot have a strong revival of housing construction on the terms that were exacted by industry and labor last spring," says the President. "The rise in hourly wage rates and in material prices was too rapid and too great for the consumer to bear. A similar rise in costs likewise checked production and buying in other industries as well."

While many a critic may reply; "Who was responsible for boosting costs to this height?" the fact remains that the President's analysis of the problem agrees with that now presented by a majority of economists, and he stands shoulder to shoulder with business in aiming toward lower costs. Thus today's message takes its place in the important sequence of measures to encourage business which filled last week, and are to continue for the coming days.

Vandenberg's Views

The President's message was received with bi-partisan but moderate enthusiasm in Congress. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, chief spokesman for the opposition said: "I support his specific housing suggestions, particularly his proposal that conferences between capital and labor shall reduce unit building costs by aiming at larger annual wage in the building trades instead of hourly wages. But I have no illusion that these new schemes alone will revive the building industry. It is integrated with the whole business situation. Our need is to treat this dangerous recession as a whole and with forthright abandonment of past and present errors and forthright proof of purpose give prosperity a chance."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York meantime introduced a bill containing the amendments urged by the President, saying: "The bill will create the major legislative machinery necessary to enable all interests, both public and private, to push forward toward the production of adequate housing for the great mass of wage and salary workers."

Specifically, the President proposes a set of amendments to the housing act: (1) to effect further reductions in financing costs; (2) to extend the insurance of mortgages to types of housing operations not now adequately provided for in the act; (3) to make the funds of institutional and individual investors more easily available for the financing of large-scale operations.

This broadening of mortgage insurance is the basic new idea in the President's program, worked out by his committee of government experts, representatives of private industry, and headed by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. It is a method of financing which is hoped to unlock long-blocked channels.

Conferences Planned

Briefly, the method is: (1) the Government handles a blanket mortgage insurance on large-scale building operations; (2) national mortgage associations make loans directly on such operations; (3) the money for the loans comes from investors whose investment is backed by the Government guarantee of mortgage insurance.

The President proposes to set the machine in motion by making available $50,000,000 in RFC money for capital purposes for such national mortgage associations. This would provide the basis of expansion at 20 to 1, bringing in $1,000,000,000 in private funds.

And he announces a series of conferences with representatives of industry, labor and finance, "with a view to giving housing construction a fresh start in the coming building year and averting a recurrence of the conditions that brought about the reverses of the present year."

These conferences, paralleling the discussions with private utility heads, carry forward the President's current recovery program. They are intended to go ahead on the basis of today's message, which in turn "provides for the first time all the financial mechanisms essential to a widespread and sustained revival of housing construction."

Text of President Roosevelt's message on housing: Page 2.

Roosevelt's Message on Housing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress on housing follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message to the Congress upon the convening of the extraordinary session on Nov. 15, I said that I would address you further in regard to proposals to encourage the private construction and financing of housing on a large scale. The proposals which I am presenting for your consideration now are an important part of the program for increasing general business activity and employment during the coming year.

From the point of view of widespread and sustained economic recovery, housing constitutes the largest and most promising single field for private enterprise.

Housing construction has not kept pace with either the needs or growth of our population. From 1930 to 1937, inclusive, the average annual number of new dwelling units constructed in the United States was 180,000 as, contrasted with an annual average of 800,000 in the seven years prior to 1930. In addition, much of our existing housing has seriously deteriorated, or has been demolished.

Present Housing Needs

It is estimated that an average of 600,000 to 800,000 dwelling units ought to be built annually over the next five years to overcome the accumulated shortage and to meet the normal growth in number of families. In other words, we could build over the next five years 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 housing units, which at a moderate estimate of $4000 per unit would mean spending from $12,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000, without creating a surplus of housing accommodations, and consequently without impairing the value of existing housing that is fit for decent human occupancy.

The long-continued lag in building is a drag on all industry and trade. This presents an urgent problem which is the common concern of industry, labor, and government. All business needs the infusion of orders and the diffusion of purchasing power that come when building is thriving. Great numbers of people look directly or indirectly to the construction industry for employment. This industry, to a greater extent than any other, can put idle funds to work and thus speed up the circulation of the nation's money supply. This, in turn, would increase national income, reduce unemployment and as a result contribute toward a balancing of the budget.

Since 1933 we have had a great recovery movement in which housing construction has played only a minor part. That it should play a major part has been clearly recognized by this Administration from the outset. But, though much has been done to encourage construction activity, the results have not yet been satisfactory. Instead of a seasonal rise in housing construction through the past spring and summer, there was an early downturn. This was one of the principal reasons why general business failed to forge ahead during the latter part of the year.

Costs Key to Problem

We must recognize clearly that housing will not be built if costs are too high in relation to the consumer's income. The fact that housing costs arose sharply—far too sharply—between September of 1936 and March of 1937 was primarily responsible for the downturn in housing and thus in recovery generally this year.

Revival of housing construction must be based on reduction of the costs of building and the payment for buildings rather than on a resumption of the rising costs that stopped progress in this essential field last spring and summer. Housing must be produced at prices, rates and rents that the mass of our people can afford to pay.

The Government has made provision, through assistance to municipal housing, for many of the most needy. But private enterprise and private capital must bear the burden of providing the great bulk of new housing. The measures I now suggest are to encourage private building to meet the needs of families of moderate means. These proposals cannot be effective, however, unless all elements concerned in the construction industry—builders, contractors, manufacturers of materials and equipment, labor, and finance—co-operate in producing housing that is within reach of the incomes of the vast majority of our citizens.

The American Way

If the building industry is to play the vital part that it ought to have in our economic system, it must do it in the characteristic American way. It must develop, as other great industries have developed, the American genius for efficient and economical large-scale production. The lower unit costs resulting from large-scale production will make for greater annual returns for the entire building industry, including all workers engaged in that industry, and for a higher standard of living for the country as a whole.

The problem of reducing costs to a point where larger volume, longer employment, and higher annual earnings are possible is one that must be solved in major part by the building industry itself. The Government, however, can take the initiative by bringing about a reduction of financing costs, by making it easier for families of moderate means to buy or rent new houses, and by providing mechanisms to make it practicable for private enterprise to engage in large-scale housing operations for the mass market.

In order, therefore, that Government may give the fullest encouragement to a broad revival of building, I recommend that the Congress adopt at this time measures to facilitate the financing of every type of housing construction, whether for sale or for rent, and ranging from the small house to entire residential communities and large low-rent apartment buildings. In addition to measures to stimulate new construction, I recommend that provision be made for an extensive program of repairs and modernization.

Housing Act Expansion

As a practicable means of encouraging and facilitating a more effective operation of private enterprise and private capital in the housing field, I am suggesting enlargement of the framework of the National Housing Act in the light of actual experience. This legislation, enacted by the Congress in 1934, provided a new financial mechanism applicable to all types of lending institutions that make loans for housing purposes. Enabling legislation giving effect to this new mechanism was subsequently enacted by all the states. Within the limits of the types of housing to which it applies, it has proved to be both popular and practical.

Under the National Housing Act the Congress established the Federal Housing Administration, which insures mortgages on certain types of housing, but itself makes no loans. The agency is designed to become self-sustaining through the operation of a mortgage insurance fund, into which premiums are paid by borrowers who obtain loans under the provisions of the act from private lending institutions. An ultimate guaranty of loans that may default is given by the federal government, but this guaranty becomes operative only in the event that recoveries from the sale of defaulted properties, together with all the monies in the insurance fund, should be insufficient to pay the insured claims. Hence, even if any cost should result to the government because of this guaranty, it would be negligible when measured by the volume of construction and employment induced by the fact that the guaranty is there should it ever have to be availed of.

The benefits of financing under the National Housing Act apply to two main classes of transactions namely, those in which a single house becomes security for a loan and those in which a limited-dividend company obtains a loan in order to develop a rental housing project. The amendments which I am suggesting are of three kinds: (1) to effect further reductions in financing costs; (2) to extend the insurance of mortgages to types of housing operations not now adequately provided for in the act; (3) to make the funds of institutional and individual investors more easily available for the financing of large-scale operations.

Reduction in Charges

Because it takes the average buyer of a house or investor in housing a long time to pay for the property, the cost of financing is in the long run one of the largest items in housing costs. In the case of rental housing, it is a determining factor, first in whether construction shall be undertaken at all, and second in arriving at the scale of rentals to be charged.

Institutions making loans to be insured by the Federal Housing Administration are now permitted by regulation to make an interest charge up to 5 per cent and a service charge of ½ of 1 per cent, or a total of 5½ per cent per annum. It is proposed to reduce this to 5 per cent net by amending the administrative regulations.

As a means of further reducing the cost to the borrower, however, I would ask the Congress to authorize the Federal Housing Administration to fix the mortgage insurance premium as low as ½ of 1 per cent on the diminishing balance of an insured mortgage instead of on the original face amount as now required by the act. Further, as a means of giving special encouragement to the construction of small, moderately priced houses, I would ask the Congress to authorize the Federal Housing Administrator to fix the mortgage insurance premium as low as ¼ of 1 per cent on the diminishing balance of an insured mortgage in cases where the estimated value of the property to be built does not exceed $6000 and where the mortgage is insured prior to July 1, 1939.

Reduction in Down Payment

Another change that I would ask the Congress to make in the existing legislation is to raise the insurable limit from 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property, as at present, to 90 per cent in the case of loans to owner-occupants where the appraised value of the property does not exceed $6000. This proposal is of great importance. It recognizes the fact that most persons who desire to own homes of their own can not make a first payment as large as 20 per cent of the purchase price. This is particularly true after the severe depression of recent years, in which the savings of millions of prudent and thrifty families were depleted.

The fact is not generally recognized that the majority of our urban families are not homeowners. In the larger cities, the proportion of rented dwellings runs from 60 to nearly 80 per cent of the total. Accordingly, I am suggesting for your consideration measures designed especially to facilitate the construction and financing, under the economies of a blanket mortgage, of groups of houses for rent, or for rent with an option to purchase. Such operations would afford economies in construction as well as in financing, and would therefore, I believe, lead to the formation of substantial companies to avail themselves of the opportunities in this particular field. These same measures are also designed to encourage the construction of apartment buildings to be operated on a moderate scale of rentals, with the mortgage in any case not to exceed $1000 per room. This is a type of apartment property particularly adapted to the requirements of our smaller cities.

Further Changes Needed

In the construction of large-scale rental properties, a small but creditable beginning has already been made under the existing provisions of the National Housing Act applicable to limited-dividend companies. Those provisions, however, need to be clarified and simplified in order to encourage a more extensive development of large rental projects in the larger communities where they are needed.

Among the most important of the measures to which I would invite your consideration are those designed to facilitate the financing of these large projects. Here there is a great gap in our financial mechanisms. The large projects thus far constructed under the provisions of the National Housing Act have been closely regulated as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, etc., and the excesses and abuses which widely characterized the financing of apartment properties in the 1920's have thereby been avoided. The very size of the loans in the case of these large projects, however, makes it difficult to finance them by means of a single mortgage.

I would, therefore, urge the Congress to liberalize the provisions of the act under which the chartering of national mortgage associations is authorized, and, among other things, to give these associations explicit authority to make loans on large-scale properties that are subject to special regulation by the Federal Housing Administrator. The effect of the change here proposed would be to enable these properties to be financed by national mortgage associations through the sale of housing bonds or debentures amply secured by the insured mortgages on the properties.

In order that one or more such associations may be promptly organized, I shall ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make available, out of the funds already allocated to the RFC Mortgage Company, $50,000,000 for capital purposes. Under the amendments proposed, this would provide the basis for $1,000,000,000 of private funds obtainable through the sale of National Mortgage Association debentures.

Another of the suggested amendments that I regard as of special importance would make the limitation of $2,000,000,000 on the amount of mortgages insurable under the National Housing Act apply to the amount of insurance to be outstanding at any time and would remove the limitation of July 1, 1939, now applicable to the ultimate guaranty of the Federal Government. These changes would measurably encourage private financing under the act without increasing the amount of the contingent guaranty provided in the existing legislation. In connection with these changes, I would suggest that the Congress eventually limit the insurance of mortgages to housing on which the application for mortgage insurance is approved prior to the beginning of construction.

Finally, I am suggesting that insurance be provided for repair and modernization loans in a manner similar to that which was formerly provided under Title I of the National Housing Act. This former provision expired by limitation on April 1 of the present year.

Considered in relation to existing provisions of the National Housing Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and extensive enabling legislation that has been enacted by the several states, the adoption of these measures would for the first time provide all the financial mechanisms essential to a widespread and sustained revival of housing construction. The terms of financing would be the most favorable ever made generally available in this country for housing purposes—half, or less than half, the cost of loans of comparable proportions under the system of first, second, and third mortgage financing that was widely prevalent in the 1920's. Large and continuous activity and employment in housing construction, which is not feasible under our present limited methods of financing, would be put decisively on a practicable basis.

Co-operation Needed

The success of such a program as this, however, cannot be assured by governmental action alone. It will depend mainly on the willingness of industry and labor to co-operate in producing housing at costs that are within the reach of the mass of our people. The goal at which both industry and labor should aim is sustained large-scale production at lower costs to the consumer. This will mean a larger annual wage for labor because of the larger amount of employment than is possible at high hourly rates with long periods of unemployment. It will mean a larger annual income for industry because of the larger volume of production than is possible at high unit prices with greatly restricted output.

Because this was not the goal of industry and labor during the past construction year, the result soon proved injurious not only to the building industry and its workers, but to business and employment generally. The sharp rise of wage rates and prices in this industry, just before the last building season, reduced by 100,000 to 150,000 the number of new dwelling units that competent authorities had estimated were in prospect for 1937.

It is now clear that we cannot have a strong revival of housing construction on the terms that were exacted by industry and labor last spring. The rise in hourly wage rates and in material prices was too rapid and too great for the consumer to bear. A similar rise in costs likewise checked production and buying in other industries as well. In emphasizing these facts, I am not seeking to apportion blame, for manifestly no industrial or labor groups would deliberately adopt a policy that would react to their own disadvantage. I am simply pointing out what did occur and what the consequences were.

Costs and Construction

In the budget of the great mass of our families, the point is quickly reached where increased costs mean reduced consumption. Reduced consumption, in turn, means a decline in someone's business and someone's employment. The essential problem of the construction industry and its workers, then, is to find a reasonable way, through continuity of production and employment, to adjust the costs of housing to the consumer's means.

To help attain this end, it is my intention to initiate a series of conferences with representatives of industry, labor and finance, with a view to giving housing construction a fresh start in the coming building year and averting a recurrence of the conditions that brought about the reverses of the present year. If these groups will co-operate in this effort, as I believe they will, the result cannot but work to the advantage of our whole national economy.

Comparatively simple changes in, and additions to, existing laws will make this start possible.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Breeding of Plants Progresses





How It Works

The Controlled Pollination Technique Developed by the Institute of Forest Genetics Consists of a Finely Woven Canvas Bag With a Transparent Window. The Bag Is Placed Over Flowering Branches Before the Female Flowers Come to Bloom. The Pollen of the Desired Species Is Placed in a Hypodermic Needle and Injected Into the Bag Containing the Flowers

Steps in Plant Breeding

Above—A Handy Pollen Carrier Devised by W. J. Sando, United States Department of Agriculture. The Carrier Consists of an Adjustable Ring in Which Are Inserted Capsules That May Be Readily Removed After the Pollination Process Is Complete. Below—A Cluster of the Largest Blueberries Thus Far Grown. The Largest Berry on This Bush Measured a Little More Than an Inch in Diameter

You Can Grow a Better Onion

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Life for everyone can be made a thousandfold more enjoyable, according to the Department of Agriculture, if full use is made of present knowledge in better breeding of cultivated plants and animals.

Announcing the publication of a new book summarizing virtually all that is known today of the science of genetics, the department's researchists point out that while much has been accomplished in building plants and animals superior to anything known before, these developments have barely scratched the surface of the potentialities of present knowledge.

The book, second of a series of two on genetics, will be a 1400-page volume compiled by the best authors available on breeding everything from dogs to popcorn. The wonders which can be worked by breeding the characteristics native to onions, bees, potatoes, beans, blackberries, blueberries, fruits, trees and many other farm products have been summed up for the first time in any language.

A year ago the department published a summary of the genetic knowledge of most of the major farm crops and animals and, for the first time in the history of its "yearbooks," it sold out the complete edition of 100,000 copies to make the volume a best-seller in the non-fiction field.

Discussing the two volumes Secretary Wallace said plant and animal breeding was "in the truest sense a science of co-operation with nature."

More knowledge of how to co-operate with nature "is the greatest need of the world today," he added.

The two yearbooks should be regarded as road markers "pointing the way toward a field of activity that will accomplish much more in the future than has been accomplished in the past," the Secretary said. And he should be able to speak with authority, since he was one of the earliest pioneers in developing hybrid seed which doubled and in some cases trebled the yields per acre of corn in the Midwest.

A person does not have to own a hundred acres and a greenhouse to perform experiments and advance the sum total of man's knowledge of life, wrote the editors of the yearbooks, Gove Hambridge and Dr. Earl N. Bressman, scientific adviser to Secretary Wallace.

The 1938 book, they pointed out, deals with the flowers which can be grown in windowboxes in a New York penthouse and with bees which can be raised in a backyard—giving everyone an opportunity to delve into genetic research if they have the urge and the desire to gain the necessary fundamental knowledge.

President Sails From Miami For Week of Fishing

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt embarked on the yacht Potomac today for a week of fishing around the Florida Keys. A warm sun broke through the mist as he was piped over the side of the 165-foot former navy patrol boat, its rails manned by sailors in service whites. Biscayne Bay fishermen said the coastal water was rough, but just about right for sail fishing.

The new 1850-ton destroyer Selfridge, its white uniformed officers and crew also at the rails, moved out into the bay to escort the President and his seven fishing companions, including Secretary Ickes, Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, and Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator.

The President drove in an open car to the dock from his special train. A crowd lined up in an express shed and around the depot applauded as he came down his special ramp. Mayor Robert R. Williams of Miami and Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida rode in the car with him. On the dock, before he boarded the Potomac, James M. Cox of Ohio, Florida publisher and 1920 Democratic presidential candidate, entered the President's car and chatted for several minutes.

Item Veto Drive Revived By Debate on Farm Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—President Roosevelt's threat to veto the farm bill or any other legislation which threatens his effort to balance the budget has suddenly revived the proposal to give him authority to veto individual items on appropriation bills.

The reform, which students of government insist would save the taxpayer millions of dollars by ending log-rolling in revenue bills, was approved last week by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. In the House, Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has advocated the idea and has introduced a constitutional amendment for this purpose.

Stirred by the present circumstances, Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and student of constitutional law, has just made a report to Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, declaring that under certain circumstances no constitutional amendment would be required. On the contrary, the President might be given authority to veto individual items under terms of any appropriation bill where Congress cared to extend the authority, Mr. Sumners argues.

Methods Studied

While not wholly convinced of the validity of the Sumners legal argument, Mr. Taylor is preparing to explore the proposal and there are signs of a revival of the whole matter. "I hope that the country's attention will be drawn to the proposal," Mr. Taylor said here.

Under the present procedure the President must either accept or reject a revenue measure in whole. Failure to enact one of the big supply bills would be unthinkable, so that frequently "riders" are added to them, which would have no chance of executive approval if they stood by themselves. Mr. Roosevelt is only the latest of Presidents to protest the situation. Mr. Roosevelt last August said he signed the $132,000,000 interior department bill "with much reluctance" because it contained an extra $10,000,000 for vocational training, put there, the President asserted, by "an active lobby of vocational teachers." Other illustrations have been more flagrant.

The Veto Provisions

The difficulty with ending present pork-barrel procedure is the language of the Constitution. Paragraph 2, section 7, article 1, specifies that after enactment "every bill" shall be presented to the President for signature or rejection. The Senate and House have opportunity of passing rejected bills over the veto by two-thirds vote.

The constitutional question turns on the world "bill." If Congress should specifically authorize the President to reject certain items of an ominous piece of legislation, argues Mr. Sumners, then these items could be considered as individual legislative matters, or "bills."

"Permitting official approval by the President of that which is agreed to, and disapproval of that to which he objects, would be in harmony with the plan and purpose of the applicable provisions of the Constitution," his opinion stated.

Mr. Sumners, like Mr. Taylor, Speaker Bankhead, Senator Vandenberg and others, agree that the taxpayer could be saved millions by ending the present pork-barrel exemption from the President's veto power.

As the system now works one bloc or clique frequently trades its support for one bit of "pork," in exchange for an equal service in behalf of another group.

Picking Machine Stirs South

(Continued from Page 1)

the workers in the French industrial revolution.

While planters and others in the South insist that the mechanical picker will not cause any great suffering, they admit that it is liable to wipe out the small tenant farmer, who, they say, will either be absorbed in industry or will be made a farm owner under the government's tenancy program, which comes, they say, at an opportune time. The change will not only thus benefit the worker, they hold, by encouraging him to go into more profitable fields, but will improve the efficiency of the cotton industry itself, and thus reduce costs and the prices of finished goods.

Increased Production

Right here some economists point out that the virtue of any means of increasing production, which would likely result, and reduction of price, is questionable in view of an already depleted market, and strenuous efforts to reduce production and raise prices.

In recent weeks the practical nature of the new picker has been demonstrated throughout this area.

Moving along at a speed of three miles per hour, an improved Rust Brothers picker cleaned 400 pounds of cotton from two rows on the Wiley Barrow Plantation near Pine Bluff in a comparatively short time. At the end of the demonstration, which was witnessed by several hundred planters and cotton buyers, the operators, W. J. Meyers and Dwight Eldred, estimated that 97 per cent of the cotton had been picked from the two rows.

In explaining the principle on which the mechanical picker operates, representatives of the International Harvester Company and Rust Brothers thus describe the spindle mechanism in detail to planters who are attending demonstrations of the machine held in this section of the Mid-South.

Tiny spindles, ranging from 800 to 1344, are inclosed in a chamber through which the cotton stalk passes as the machine moves forward. They are arranged in rows so that they reach from top to bottom. As the machine moves, the stalk enters the chamber, the row of spindles begin turning, stripping the fleece from the bolls. The cotton is picked up by suction and drawn up through a pipe into canvas sacks at the rear of the machine.

Liable to Cost More

The picker of course is now at a stage in its development that could be compared with the first weaving machine or cotton gin. A group of farm economists recently concluded, taking into consideration the waste, cost of operation, loss of grade, and price of the machine, that machine picking actually is liable to cost more than the hand picking. They went so far as to figure that machine picking under the conditions in which they made the survey would cost $1.65 per hundred pounds of seed cotton, against an average of $1 per hundred pounds for hand picking.

Improved pickers, which will come with the years, it is admitted though, will reduce these costs so that the total average savings from its use will be considerable.

Adoption of the picker in many cases at present will come, however, it is believed, not so much because of the immediate saving, but because of the long-run saving from more efficient operation made possible by elimination of periodic shortages of labor.

J. B. Johnson, operator of the Johnson Avery Plantation at Gould, in Lincoln County, the first planter in Arkansas to purchase a picker for delivery next fall, says it will mean the end of an often vexing labor shortage problem on his plantation. With 30 pickers, he explains, he is able to place about 3000 pounds of seed cotton per day in the house, but with a mechanical picker he will be able to send in between 13,000 and 15,000 pounds. The price of the machine is $4800. With it working steadily, he points out, he will be able to do the work of 150 to 200 people.

Projects Cited

Projects of the Farm Security Administration are cited as a means of partially relieving the tenancy situation in the South, inasmuch as responsible tenant families will be given the opportunity for farm ownership.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act, $10,000,000 in loans will be available to approximately 4000 tenant families this year. Another $25,000,000 will be available next year and $50,000,000 the third year. Under the terms of the loans, the tenants will be given 40 years in which to repay with a rate of 3 per cent interest.



CHRISTMAS GIFTS

that are lasting but not necessarily the most expensive. You can choose a gift for any member of your family or friends that costs little or as much as you care to pay, yet you will have a gift that will last.

Manchester's Furniture Store

C. A. HOITT CO.

COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREET

MANCHESTER, N. H.

ELECTRIFY YOUR GIFT LIST!

Electrical Appliances give years of pleasing service—they make excellent Christmas Gifts

Come in today and see the fine selection of widely priced table appliances in our salesroom.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire

WORTH PEXTO Ile-kan-ik

In Men and Merchandise GENUINE VALUES ENDURE

We have been making FINE HAND TOOLS for the past 118 years.

You can be sure of GENUINE VALUES when you buy hand tools bearing one of the above well-known BRANDS from your own hardware dealer

Also Roller Skates and Sheet Metal Working Machinery

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. Southington, Conn., U. S. A.

SINCE 1819



... amusing, hand-made ceramics from budapest, coyly but delicately colored. height — approx. 5½", also available in a wide selection of musicians single figures $4.50. group of two $8.50. mail orders filled

carole stupell ltd.

44 newberry street, boston, mass.

washington, d. c. 1205 connecticut ave. new york, n. y. 443 madison ave.

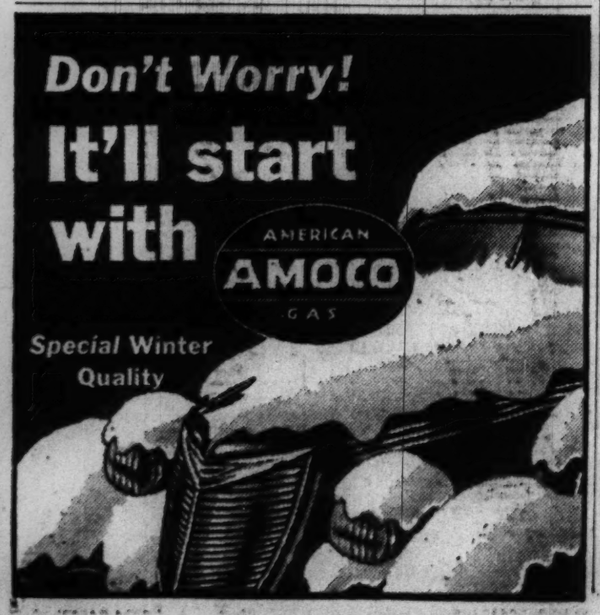
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.





Phone Whitehall 1441
NO BOOKING FEES
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
Book your seat and Ticket in Advance.
EUROPEAN TRAVEL SERVICE Ltd.
(Inc. Hornastle Travel Bureau)
14 Norris Street, Haymarket
London, S. W. 1.
Agents for All Rail and Steamship Companies

Diaries for 1938
ORDER NOW
Partridge & Cooper
Limited
191-192 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4.
22 Broadway, Westminster, S. W. 1.
England

ASKEW·YOUNGE LTD.
Advertising
The Askew-Younge viewpoint considers your proposition broadly, working closely with your own organisation to produce direct results from planned advertising
51-55 STRAND·LONDON·WC2
Temple Bar 5542/3/4


A Good Yield and No Risk
Capital invested in the Magnet Building Society yields liberal half-yearly dividends, without risk or depreciation or loss.
Magnet shares have all the attributes of a gilt-edged investment, for in all the 68 years of its increasing prosperity, the Society has not in a single instance missed payment of its half-yearly dividend. Capital entrusted to its care has been faithfully guarded without loss. Not once has it ever failed to honour withdrawals promptly and in full. Shares now purchasable by instalments.
3½% TAX PAID
Write for Literature
The MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY
Magnet House, Paddington Green
London, W. 2, England

British Columbia Gives First Test On Tariff Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Today's by-election in Victoria has suddenly been made the first battleground of a nation-wide campaign on the future of British Empire tariff preferences and of trade between Canada and the United States.

In the midst of the election campaign to fill the vacant House of Commons seat here, it was announced in Washington, London and Ottawa that Britain and the United States would negotiate a new trade treaty, and it was clearly indicated that this would involve the sacrifice by Canada of some of its present tariff preferences in Britain.

Immediately R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative Party, whose government negotiated the first Empire treaties at Ottawa, in 1932, decided to come to Victoria to begin a nation-wide fight against any attempt to destroy his trade policies. He will make a series of speeches here, before the poll of Nov. 29, asking for a verdict against the present program of the Mackenzie King Government.

Afford First Expression

The present poll offers Canadian electors their first opportunity to vote since the new policy of modifying the Empire treaties in favor of the United States was announced. The Liberal Party had been entirely confident until Mr. Bennett decided to come here that it could carry the Victoria seat with ease, even though it has been Conservative for 25 years. Now that the new issue has arisen and Mr. Bennett has decided to make Victoria a test of public opinion on it, the outcome of the poll is admittedly in doubt.

Meanwhile British Columbia timbermen and apple growers are doing everything in their power to prevent the new three-way trade deal betweeen Britain, the United States and Canada from putting them out of the British market in favor of American producers.

The provincial legislature has before it, and is expected to pass a strong resolution opposing any revision of existing treaties damaging to the basic industries of western Canada.

Dispute Over Highway

Another issue of concern to the United States has been raised in the by-election campaign by discussion of the proposed Alaska Highway. The Conservative Party candidate, Bruce A. McKelvie, has come out strongly against the construction of a highway through British Columbia to Alaska on the ground that it would be a United States "corridor" through Canada.

The Liberal Party strongly favors the road, provided British Columbia itself does not have to pay the cost involved, which is quite beyond the means of the treasury. Electors are being asked in the campaign to vote for or against the highway project, which was recently discussed at Hyde Park by President Roosevelt and T. D. Pattullo, Britis' Columbia Premier.

'Eternal' Reich Capital Hitler's Goal for Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 29 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler on Nov. 27 laid the cornerstone for the first of a series of monumental buildings which he said would make Berlin "a capital worthy of Germany's grandeur during the coming thousand years."

The building was the new Academy of Military Technology, to be followed by others during the next 20 years.

The residence of the Hohenzollerns, the former German ruling house, would thus be "transformed into the eternal capital of the first German people's state," he said.

Blocks for Child . . . Blocks for Man . . . in Russia




Soviet Union

Builders of the Soviet

The familiar rhyme that has to do with the boy who wanted to " . . . lead a band, and play with blocks in Samarkand," has almost come to pass in Soviet Russia. Blocks—for they are inexpensive and unbreakable—have become standard equipment for the nurseries of the Kabardino-Balkarian collective farm. The nursery (upper) is one where mothers leave their children for the day while the women work.

But in Samarkand, it is a different story. Blocks, there, are not for children. In the capital of Uzbekistan they are restoring a number of the monuments of this ancient Asian city. The piecing together of ancient plates (lower) is a part of restoration work.

Soviet Leaders Missing as Drive On Spies Widens

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP)—Diplomatic sources said today that several high Soviet officials had disappeared from public life recently.

Among those reported missing were Jean Joseph Arens, former chief of the foreign press department and until recently Consul General at New York; Solomon Bron, former director of Amtorg, the official Soviet trading organization; Erich Asmus, former Minister to Finland; M. Bondarenko, Premier of Ukraine; and Vladimir Zatonsky, Commissar of Education in Ukraine.

The number of executions on charges of treason spying and sabotage declined slightly in November. Provincial newspapers showed 154 sentenced to death, as compared with a total of 550 for the previous three months. Conviction of six agricultural "wreckers" in Ordjonikidze province brought to a total of 31 the capital sentences reported in the provincial press during the past week. In the week ending Nov. 20, 18 capital sentences were reported.

Japanese Protest Rejected

Meanwhile the Soviet Government has announced that it has rejected a Japanese protest against involuntary transportation of Koreans from their homes in Vladivostok. They are being sent to points in middle Asia.

A communiqué said:

"The Japanese Embassy has protested to the Foreign Office over the migration of Koreans living in the Far East. The Foreign Office has rejected the protest on the ground that it could not recognize any Japanese right over Koreans who are Soviet citizens."

Diplomatic circles said many of the 130,000 Koreans living in the Vladivostek region had been moved into the interior recently, presumably as a precaution against spying or pro-Japanese agitation along the frontier.

Drive Against Spies

A Soviet drive against foreigners suspected of spying was linked to war fears in a speech by Michael Kalinin, President of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee.

"Such enemies are much more numerous than you think, comrades," he told a campaign meeting in Leningrad.

"It is necessary that the enemy (foreigner) feel a hostile atmosphere wherever he goes."

In case of war, Mr. Kalinin explained, "the fewer the threads connecting the capitalist world with the U. S. S. R., the stronger we will be and the better it will be for the Red Army at the front."

Friction at Vladivostok

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced a strong protest to Moscow against an alleged series of offenses against the Japanese Consulate at Vladivostok. The newspaper Asahi reported that the Soviet Government was blocking renewal of the Russo-Japanese fisheries agreement, long a contentious issue in the relations of the two powers.

The protest also charged that Russian authorities had refused to furnish the consulate with pure water.

Japan considers her Siberian fishing rights of great importance, and Japanese leaders have threatened "independent action" to conserve them if Moscow will not renew existing agreements.

The Japanese press said that it has learned that Russia's new Ambassador to China, known as I. Luganets-Orelsky, really is named Smirnoff and formerly was a Vice-Commissar of Defense.

Last Foreigners in Nanking Take Refuge on River Boat

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations of the Japanese campaign in China, the following summary has been prepared both from authoritative direct sources and Associated Press dispatches.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Nanking preparing to become a battlefield, 31 United States citizens, 24 British citizens, and 17 other foreigners, last of the Chinese capital's foreign colony, were moved today to an old boat near British and American gunboats.

Japan's troops press steadily toward Nanking, continuing the movement inland from Shanghai, summarized in these columns on Nov. 23.

Official communiques said the Japanese occupied Kiangyin, on the Yangtse River; Wutsin, about 20 miles north of Wusih on the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad, and Ihing, about 85 miles southeast of Nanking, according to the Associated Press.

Renewed bombings of Nanking have sped the flight of civilian population. Governmental bureaus are already taking up their new headquarters at safer points inland. Canton has also endured further bombings.

As Japanese advanced on Wuhu, 50 miles up the Yangtse from Nanking, they apparently were trying to form the second arm of a pincers closing in on the capital. The other arm pushed up around and across Lake Tai, inland from Soochow.

In North China, a new "autonomous" Honan Government is reported. If substantiated, this would add Honan Province to the expanding chain of puppet states, modeled on Manchoukuo.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Tsingtao, commercial metropolis of Shantung Province.

Estimates of territory occupied by Japan since July 7 amount to 350,000 square miles in North China, and 5000 square miles of the Yangtse delta, including Shanghai.

International relations in China's metropolis are complicated by a statement of the Foreign Office in Tokyo that Japan insists on her "right to act independently" in Shanghai. Tokyo denies any necessity for consulting Great Britain or the United States on such matters as maritime customs. Those powers and others have lodged claims to the right of consultation on any action affecting Shanghai's international areas.

U. S. Wants Japan To Confer in Regard To China's Customs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—A formal, written note regarding the American attitude toward any Japanese interference with the Chinese customs was presented by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at the Japanese Foreign Office yesterday, it was officially announced at the State Department today.

Text of the note was not made public, but it is learned that it is primarily an insistence by the United States on its right to be consulted regarding any changes Japan may contemplate in the machinery of collection, and method of distribution of the customs receipts. It does not lodge any protest against any specific action by Japan, either consummated or intended.

The note refers to the historic and economic interests of the United States in the Chinese customs and stresses the insistence of this Government that it be informed and consulted regarding any changes.

Informal representations to this effect were made on Saturday. They were then supplemented by the formal written document yesterday. There is no disposition to question the theoretical right of a conqueror to take over the exercise of sovereignty in conquered territory. All that Washington is insisting on is the right to be informed and consulted regarding any changes in the customs.

Russian Unions Plan Entry In World Alliance

MOSCOW, Nov. 29—Russian labor unions are to be affiliated with the International Trade Union Federation, as the result of preliminary negotiations here.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions—the official body in which all of Russia's unionized groups with some 20,000,000 members are represented—has agreed to terms for uniting with the I. T. U. F., or "Amsterdam International," in which unions of major countries, including the American Federation of Labor, are represented.

Details of the preliminary agreement between the Russian labor unions and the I. T. U. F. were not made public. It was declared, however, that the object of the unification was to be a "struggle against war and fascism." In this phraseology it is made clear that the effort to bring the two large labor groups together has been stimulated by the recent enlarging of the Italo-German-Japanese triangular alliance against communism.

Move Begun in 1925

Efforts to bring the I. T. U. F., which now has a membership of 17,000,000, together with the Russian unions, have been under way, however, since 1925. At that time Sir Walter Citrine, secretary general of the British Trades Union Congress and president of the I. T. U. F., conducted negotiations in Moscow. They broke down, however, as the result of unexpected publication of the terms of agreement. The current negotiations have been directed by a group headed by Leon Jouhaux, head of the powerful French General Confederation of Labor and vice-president of the I. T. U. F.

The Soviet Government has made a clear attempt to dissociate itself from the negotiations.

Action by American Unions

Affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the I. T. U. F. was voted last summer. The A. F. of L. broke off its affiliation in 1921. The issue at that time was one of majority rule. The American group felt that it could not agree to a method which would permit it to be dominated by the larger membership of the European unions. Since that time full autonomy has been granted to the member groups.

At the time of the reaffiliation, however, the I. T. U. F. made it clear that in accepting the membership of the A. F. of L. it specifically did not bar similar affiliations by the Committee on Industrial Organization unions with which the A. F. of L. is in conflict in the United States.

Italy Aids Japan By Recognition Of Manchoukuo

ROME, Nov. 29 (AP)—Italy today formally recognized Manchoukuo, the Japanese protectorate, established in Manchuria in 1932.

As the newest evidence of Italian-Japanese friendship, strengthened by signing of the anti-Comintern pact with Germany and by Italian support of Japan at the Brussels Conference on the Far Eastern conflict, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano cabled the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota:

"I am happy to inform Your Excellency that this Government has decided to give formal recognition to Manchoukuo and to install a Legation in that state."

"The Italian Consul General at Mukden will be charged with notifying the Manchoukuan Government of this decision."

Count Ciano, in his message to the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, said: "In the moment of commencement or regular relations between our two countries I wish to send Your Excellency cordial greetings with sincere best wishes for the future of Manchoukuo."

Japan recognized Italian conquest of Ethiopia on Dec. 2, 1936, by reducing its Legation at Addis Ababa to the status of Consulate and later opening negotiations with Italy for protection of rights and property of Japanese Nationals in Ethiopia.

The following month, on Jan. 11, 1937, Italy virtually recognized Manchoukuo by sending Count Cortese to Mukden as Consul. Today's action, therefore, formalized what had been tantamount to Italian recognition of Manchoukuo for the past year.

(Japan, naturally, was the first to recognize the nominally independent Manchoukuo, headed by Emperor Kang Teh, residing at his capital Hsinking.

(El Salvador and Italy now are the only other nations to have extended formal recognition.)

Cracks on Polar Floe Not Alarming Russians

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP)—Fresh cracks in the ice floe on which four Soviet North Pole campers are riding out the winter did not alarm Northern Sea Route officials today.

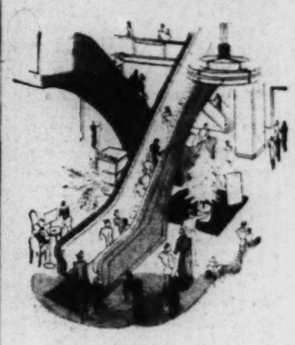
The officials said cracking of the floe under the pressure of huge blocks of ice bumping against it was "entirely normal" and that there was no need to consider a rescue expedition.

The four campers at the Soviet weather station expect to be taken off in May or June. They radioed that the polar darkness made it impossible for them to see the depth or width of the cracks.

Temperature at the polar camp today was 27 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

LONDON
Gerard Ltd
FLORISTS TO H. M. QUEEN MARY
Established 1886
Christmas Floral Gifts
160 New Bond Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Regent 1644-5 Cables: "Interwoven, London"

The Christmas Spirit
. . . at D. H. Evans



OUR first Christmas with a brand new shop . . . a veritable wonderland of warmth, colour and brightness.
Five spacious floors divided by wide aisles into departments, every one a shop in itself, are packed with presents to please every member of the family.
All floors are approachable by gliding escalators and express lifts, making the important task of gift buying a time-saving, carefree and effortless experience.
D. H. Evans
LONDON'S MOST MODERN SHOP
D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., Oxford St., W. 1
Mayfair 8800


Stylish — Yet LOW PRICED
Dresses, Cloth Coats and Furs
Inspect our large and comprehensive stock of
Silk or cloth dresses . . . . . from 19/11
Smart untrimmed cloth coats . . from 29/11
Handsome fur-trimmed coats . . from 35/11
Reliable Tweed coats . . . . . from 29/11
Specialists 0s & 9's Fittings
ROBERT STUART
112, KING STREET,
Hammersmith · W·6


Swan & Edgar
A Two-Piece Set in artificial washing satin beaute—a lovely material with self broche design. The bias cut nightdress has a square neck trimmed with scalloping. The jacket with little puff slooves to match. Colours: white, pink, peach, sky blue, or pale green. Two Piece Set 20/-. The nightdress 12/6, the jacket 8/6. The bias cut scalloped slip to match, 10/-. Scalloped wide leg knicker, 6/11.
LINGERIE, Fourth Floor
Swan & Edgar Ltd., Piccadilly Circus, London, W. 1. Phone Regent 1616


Parlourmaid's
Afternoon Dress
Here's a trim-fitting dress of reliable 'Creperana' (Wool Crêpe). Smartly cut with inverted pleat on bodice and skirt, wide tucks on bodice to shoulders. Trimmed self coloured buttons and front placque opening. Sizes S. W., W., F. W. Green, Black, Navy, Wine, Brown and Lido. 30/-
Attractive Afternoon Sets in coloured Fancy Organdie. Sky, Shell and Nil.
Apron 4/6
Collar Set 1/11
Coronet Cap 1/11
Harrods
Harrods Ltd
London S W 1

RUSSELL & BROMLEY
EXCLUSIVE • HIGH • GRADE • SHOES
Branches at:
Bedford, Broadstairs, Bromley, Chichester, Clacton, Croydon, Ealing, Eastbourne, Guildford, Herne Bay, Leytonstone, Margate, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Streatham, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, etc.



FRUITFIELD PRESERVES for QUALITY The Taste Tells!

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE, LONDON, W. 2.
the right clothes for every occasion
FURS GOWNS TAILOR SUITS BLOUSES
WRAPS HATS LINGERIE SPORTS WEAR
Bradleys Chepstow Place London W2
Ten minutes taxi from Hyde Park Hotel

SCHICK
DRY SHAVER

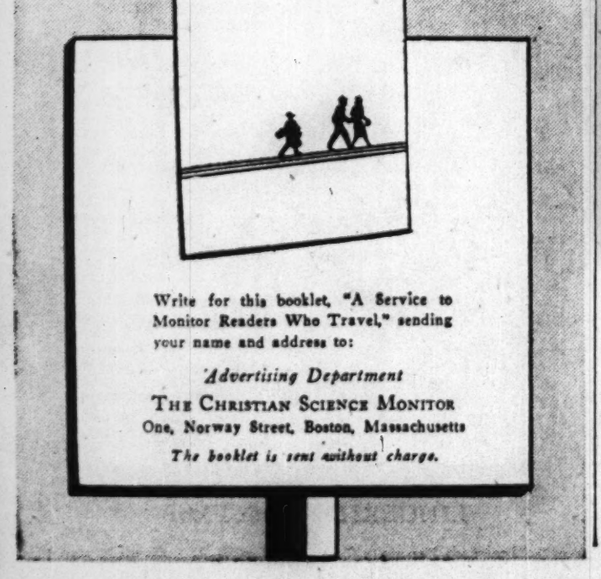
Service and Sales

SCHICK DRY SHAVERS
273, Regent St., London, W. 1

COOPERS
FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
Also
TWICKENHAM

ST. ERMIN'S
WESTMINSTER, LONDON
A distinctive setting for a Season in London
To stay at St. Ermin's ensures tranquil and dignified surroundings, an atmosphere and comforts of a private home, a competent domestic staff, and an address within a few minutes of St. James' Park, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, and all that is interesting in London. Long or short tenancies may be arranged and the rates are surprisingly low. Hotel Suites from 4½ gns. per week. Furnished service flats from 7 gns. per week.
Write: Estate Office, 1 Broadway London, S. W. 1. Telephone: Whitehall 8282. Cables: Alprops, Sowest, London.


True Value in
FUR COATS.
PURCHASE your Furs from us and save money. Every Coat, Cape, Stole or Tie is fashionable and reliable, yet prices are extraordinarily moderate.
Fur Coats . . . . . from 10 Gns.
Fur Coatees . . . . . from 6 Gns.
Silver or Cross Foxes . . from 7 Gns.
Fox and other Fur Capes . from 5 Gns.
We specialise in Cleaning, Remodelling and Remodelling. Estimates free.
STUART HYMAN
Managing Director
West Central Fur Stores
74, OXFORD ST. LONDON, W.1.
(One minute from Tottenham Court Road Station)


A SERVICE to MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL
THE fun of going places depends a lot on what you find when you get there. You can take much of the uncertainty out of your travels by selecting stopping places and shopping places from advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.
To help you in this plan, the Monitor has prepared a booklet entitled "A Service to Monitor Readers Who Travel." In this booklet are listed the telephone numbers of Monitor Advertising Information Bureaus in 113 cities. These Bureaus gladly furnish information about local Monitor advertisers and often can tell you also about restaurants, hotels and shops in nearby cities.
A Service to Monitor Readers Who Travel
Write for this booklet, "A Service to Monitor Readers Who Travel," sending your name and address to:
Advertising Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
The booklet is sent without charge.

Educators Aid Government; Learn in Turn by Practice

Saving Our Schools
Forty-Eighth of 52 Articles

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With American democracy on trial before the world, educators have started to come to its aid, emerging from their traditional seclusion to give honest, intelligent and unselfish advice to the Government.

The American university is no longer just an institution of higher learning. It is being called upon to straighten out public problems, solution of which has been hindered in the past by corrupt and selfish politics. It is coming to be regarded as the highest type of public service institution.

In the last few years scholars have been stepping out of cloistered classrooms on numerous occasions to grapple with public questions. The frequency of these efforts and the increasing inclination to choose public and social questions as subjects for research gives reason for belief that their interest may not be a passing fancy, but a definite trend in democratic government, which may eventually lead to increased efficiency and public confidence.

Equipped to Advise

With knowledge at his command, his inquisitive temperament, his habit of viewing all sides of a question and his indifference to personal financial considerations, no one should be better equipped to give advice to officials in a democracy than the college professor. What he lacks in practical experience he makes up in honesty, objectivity, intelligence and unselfishness.

Suppression of his fellow-intellectuals in dictator nations has increased the scholar's eagerness to see that democracy gets a fair and complete trial in the United States.

There have been instances in American history of scholars who entered politics because they thought it important for men of their group to help improve government. Woodrow Wilson stepped from the presidency of Princeton University to the governorship of New Jersey and from there to the Presidency of the United States. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur obtained a leave of absence from Leland Stanford University to become Secretary of the Interior under President Hoover.

Rise of Professors

It was not until Franklin D. Roosevelt went to the White House that college professors were employed on a large scale as advisers to the National Government. Their rise in national counsels has been meteoric under his Administration. It was so rapid, in fact, that there were notable maladjustments, leading to the oft-heard complaint that theorists are running the Government. Mr. Roosevelt had asked the advice of these scholars during his campaign, when he was seeking ways to rescue the nation from economic chaos. When he went to Washington he took this inner cabinet with him and placed them among the various departments. Prof. Raymond Moley, formerly of Barnard College, a student of crime problems for the city government of New York, Chicago and Cleveland, became assistant Secretary of State. Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, professor of economics at Columbia, became assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. Roswell Magill of Columbia became assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and so on.

Today little is left of the original Roosevelt "brain trust," but this does not mean that the college professor is no longer playing an important part in national affairs, or that he had his fling and failed. Just recently the President picked a Brown University professor, Edmund Bigge, to be a member of the Social Security Board. Manley O. Hudson, former professor of international law at Harvard, represents the United States on the World Court. Arthur E. Morgan, former president of Antioch College, still heads the TVA experiment, and William I. Myers, formerly of Cornell University, is governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Numerous other college professors hold key advisory positions and a still larger number are doing important research jobs that seldom bring them into the limelight.

True, Dr. Moley and Dr. Tugwell did find it difficult at times to reconcile theories gleaned from books with actual political practices, and after the planning stage of their work was completed, they found it wise to get out. But the imprint they made on government policy still stands. Ernest K. Lindley, the President's biographer, forecast of Dr. Tugwell that "the country will probably never catch up with him," and it has not.

The 1936 presidential campaign was marked by an outpouring of intellect such as the country had never seen before. The Republican Party, after ridiculing the New Deal "brain trust," adopted the same device in the hope of beating Mr. Roosevelt at the game he invented.

Lessons of Politics

The Republican National Committee employed its own group of college professors, with titles as imposing as those of the Democratic intellectuals. Many amusing stories were told of how these gentlemen, unfamiliar with the Capital, thought Democratic Senators were Republicans, and how amazed they were to see the conclusions politicians deduced from their factual data. The important thing was that the brain trust was no longer a whim of the New Deal, but a system accepted by both political parties.

Before he reaches his zenith as an effective advisor to governments, the college professor will have to learn some of the practical lessons the politician has absorbed from experience. The professor puts theories first. The politician never lets theories stand in the way of what he finds it expedient to do.

For instance, Congress, at the insistence of selfish interests, has been building a high tariff wall around the United States for more than a century. Along comes the professor with Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" under his arm to disclose, with examples from history, the pitfalls of the nationalistic system.

But can he suggest ways of applying what "looks good on paper" in such a way that the reform will gain public sympathy and understanding and not ruin those who have been enjoying protection?

The practical lessons the professor learns in the government service will help him to become a more effective teacher. After active service, Professor Moley declared, "The trouble with much of what is considered knowledge in political science is that it cannot be used. Its premises and conclusions are cockeyed." Again he confessed, "I have learned more, not only of practice but of theory, from Louis Howe than from many of my books."

Administrators as Professors

As professors are becoming advisers and administrators so are administrators becoming professors and college officials. Take, for example, the recent choice of Clarence A. Dykstra as president of the University of Wisconsin. Though Mr. Dykstra has served on the faculties of several state universities, it is for his work as city manager of Cincinnati that he attracted nation-wide attention.

Scholarship in business is another innovation of the day. Large and important enterprises have called upon educators to bring methods of the university seminar into their factories and counting houses. The changing economic scene in which business must be transacted, the infinite variety of social needs to be met and the intensity of competition have led ambitious businessmen to desire all the accurate and digested knowledge they can get in the shortest time. In many industries, research has become as important a function as keeping books or managing men.

Educators do not always leave the campus to make direct contributions to the public welfare. To an increasing extent their civic research foundations are developing pertinent factual matter about public administration, for which elected officials eagerly clamor.

Outstanding in this field, because of its close touch with the Federal Government, is the Brookings Institution. It maintains headquarters not a block away from the White House and has contacts just as close.

The Brookings study of "America's Capacity to Consume" has had an unparalleled influence on federal policy. In a three-year study the fellows of the institution showed with facts and figures that revolutionary overthrow of the capitalistic system in the United States would be undesirable even though glaring inequalities in wealth exist. Its recommendations for increasing the total national income and putting a larger share in the hands of those who would spend it have become a Roosevelt precept.

Over and over again the Brookings findings are quoted—that 70 per cent of the population had no more than the bare necessities of life even in 1929; that 6,000,000 families had incomes under $1000 a year; two-thirds of the savings made in 1929 were made by a 2.3 per cent minority having incomes in excess of $10,000.

More recently the Brookings Institution, acting as an adviser to the Senate committee on government reorganization, has been urging a curb on the executive power of the President.

Factual Information

Indicative of the importance attached to factual material emerging from universities was the recent impetus given CIO organization in the steel industry as a result of a report from University of Pittsburgh research experts holding that enrollment of all workers in one big union was more logical in the steel industry than the craft form sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

Still another way the university is helping to lift the standard of public service is through summer institutes begun by Dr. Harry Garfield at Williams College and now carried on at the University of Virginia, Wellesley College, Reed College and on various other campuses. Here professors and statesmen gather to exchange views on problems of the day and the general public is invited to listen.

Argued Against Court Plan

Though college professors are often accused of being "reds," the majority of them have shown themselves to be stanch defenders of the democratic system of government. They value nothing so much as individual freedom of expression, assured under a democracy, and denied under dictatorship.

Last March Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee a detailed argument against President Roosevelt's court enlargement plan, which he described as a "long step" toward authoritarian government without popular or judicial restraint. In a commencement address he returned to the same general theme when he said, "We are being told to throw all our troubles in the lap of mother government, and she will take care of us." He then proceeded to show that, in a democracy, the government's only legitimate function is that of the "great adjuster of human differences, acting to remove that which interferes with human growth and freedom."

Never before within the memory of most men have so many speeches to the youth of the land been concerned with the state of the nation as in the 1937 commencement season. Dr. James Rowland Angell, in his last presidential address at Yale, warned of the "menacing shadows that have fallen athwart the path of democracy in this country."

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes told Brown University graduates that, "The college should be the power house of a beneficent civic energy."

"Education is the only means of maintaining democracy and of combating dictatorship," Dr. Gordon Sproul told students at the University of California.

Samples of Evidence

In Chicago this summer, Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education characterized the university in democratic countries as the "symbol and citadel of the democratic system."

These are only samples of a great volume of evidence that the educator, in spite of his supposed detachment from all worldly problems is coming to the aid of the people in their time of need.

"What right have we, possessing this enormous fund of knowledge to treat it as a museum piece and not to carry it for the service and satisfaction of our fellow-men?" asks President Butler, of Columbia.

"If democracies are to succeed, if we are to come out of this tangle of ours, surely stupidity, ignorance, and malice shall not be our guides. We shall come out only if knowledge, high-mindedness, courage and a spirit of service lead us out into bright and open day, where we can look these great national and international problems in the face and solve them in terms of their elements."

Tomorrow's article will run on the education page.

Two Perambulators



© Keystone

The Wheel Measures Distance

It Dates From Cromwell's Time in England and Was Used to Measure Postal Distances to Fix Delivery Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Historical relics of the early days of the postal service added interest to London's annual stamp exhibition held recently at Dorland Hall.

There was a strange contrivance like the front end of an old penny-farthing bicycle which recalled the days of Cromwell when charge for delivery of letters was according to distance. The wheel when pushed along showed the distance traveled on a dial just below the handle.

A giant pair of post boy's boots of the Cromwellian period was a reminder of the terrible road conditions the postal officials had to contend with in those days. There were also plenty of stamps on view at the exhibition—about £150,000 worth.

Farm Bill for Holding Prices Rushed in View of Big Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Debate got under way today in both the Senate and the House on the far-reaching new farm bills, which overshadow even the President's housing message in immediate urgency before the special session. On their provisions depend in large measure future developments in five key American crops—cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice.

Farm bill enactment has become a race with the clock. Leaders have tentatively agreed that the session will close Dec. 18, and the regular session convene Jan. 3, and the new legislation has three big hurdles to jump in three weeks, if it is to be out of the way as planned—passage by the Senate and by the House respectively, and then, hardest of all, reconciliation of the two measures by conferees from both chambers.

This does not end the matter, either, for Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that he would veto a farm bill which went above $500,000,000, without providing additional sources of revenue to cover its cost above that figure.

The Senate debate today was a continuation of what has gone on for a week; that in the House was the start of the argument, following the week-end promulgation of the new House bill, approved by the farm committee, 16-7. The committee majority in its report urged quick passage of the measure to aid farmers in plans for next season's crops, and defended the present soil conservation practices with the addition of new compulsory controls to prevent abnormal surpluses.

Constitutionality

The minority group of 7, on the other hand (including five Republicans), wrote a protest to the Wallace ever-normal "granary" proposal so vehement that it attracted wide attention. They attacked its constitutionality and charged that the bill was raised only to embarrass the Supreme Court, and provoke a revival of the attack on the high tribunal.

The purposes of the hastily drafted Senate and House bills are the same, but the Senate bill is the more drastic. As Mr. Roosevelt put it, it is "to prevent four-cent cotton, nine-cent corn and 30-cent wheat." The bill is being rushed because impending surpluses threaten these bankruptcy prices.

A radical group in the House is not satisfied with the program and wants direct federal subsidies to maintain prices. A hundred of them, called together today by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, demanded substitution of a parity price bill for the new measure. Payments proposed by the bloc would guarantee the following:

Wheat, 1.50 a bushel.
Cotton, 20 cents a pound.
Corn, $1.00 a bushel.
Cattle, 7.90 per hundred pounds.

Senator John A. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, led off in defense of the farm bill in the upper house.

Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, introduced an amendment, sponsored by the National Milk Co-operative Association, designed to provide that land withdrawn from production under the bill should be used for soil-building crops or for crops consumed on the farm. The amendment was of interest to dairy areas seeking to prevent use of withdrawn land for grazing.

There are indications that the House leadership hopes to jam through the farm bill this week or early next. To do so, they must override the bitter attack of opponents, who are now armed with the savage minority report of the farm committee. This declared the proposed compulsory control features "unconstitutional, unsound, un-American" and likely to work to the detriment of American agriculture."

The minority report concluded as follows:

"It is recommended that any permanent farm program be based on voluntary co-operation under farmer control; that the family sized farm be given preference over large commercial operators; that the soil conservation act be continued; that the principles of the McNary-Haugen Bill be adopted, so as to provide for the revival of our export market for surplus commodities, and a domestic price level covering products used in home consumption; that the American market be guaranteed to the American farmer to the limit of production; that a permanent loan policy for crop storage on farms be provided; and that in the drafting of a permanent program, all branches of agriculture be given equal consideration."

Speech Importance Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

of getting the program we want from the radio at the exact time we want it will be serious hinderances to the school use of radio."

Mr. MacDougall decried the "blind use" of radio programs in schools and said that radio must be considered an art and not a haphazard supplement to whatever happens to be going on at the time in the English classroom. Schools, he stated, are making a beginning by teaching students appreciation for programs over the air, discrimination in choice of broadcasts and participation in activity programs on the air. However, he added, the latter may give training in speech and dramatic production but is in no sense preparation for specific out-of-school listening experiences.

Considerable attention was paid by the delegates to the theater. Miss Elizabeth Drew of Cambridge University declared that the future of the state lies in serious drama, not in the commercial theater which cannot compete with the motion picture. The serious drama, she declared, "through speech, can create a width and depth of human interest which is far beyond the range of the film's medium of the visual image. While it never again will be a great popular art, there is no reason why it should not flourish among a large intelligent minority."

Shakespeare is holding his own in the secondary schools, said Charles Fowler Van Cleve of Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind., although he noted a growing tendency to teach Shakespeare only in the upper two years of high schools, which may eventually eliminate the plays entirely from the junior high school grades.

St Martin
The Assistant of Jams

Made only from whole fresh fruit and pure sugar. The "quality" jam.
Readers' opinions on St. Martin Jam will be greatly appreciated by ST. MARTIN PRESERVING CO. LTD. Slough, Bucks.

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
ST. PAUL FROM THE TRENCHES by Gerald Warre Cornish
Price 5/6. On sale at
BUMPUS

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT
S.L. DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4.
PHONE: MACAULAY 3333
PROMPT COLLECTION · QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
REASONABLE CHARGES
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

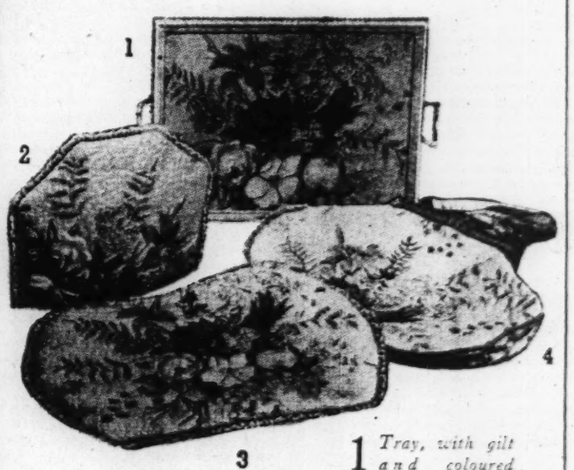
VISIT BOSTON
WEEKLY SAILINGS BY MAGNIFICENT LINERS FROM LIVERPOOL
Scythia . . . . . Dec. 24
Antonia . . . . . Dec. 31
Britannic . . . . . Jan. 7
Carinthia . . . . . Jan. 15
Express Service
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK
Berengaria . . . . . Dec. 21
Aquitania . . . . . Jan. 5
Berengaria . . . . . Jan. 12
Aquitania . . . . . Jan. 19
Also regular sailings to Canada from Southampton and Liverpool.
Authorised Christian Science Literature is available on all Cunard White Star Liners
For further particulars apply Cunard White Star Ltd. Liverpool, London or agents.
CUNARD WHITE STAR

EDITH POOLE
For Smart Town and Country Hats
2 South Molton Street
London, W. 1.
MAYfair 4570

Luckstone Toilet Preparations
impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness
Price List from
THE LUCKSTONE CO., Limited
1 HIGH STREET
MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.


DAINTY little jacket in lace wool, edged with swansdown. Choose it in any of these lovely shades and have it packed in a Harvey Nichols Gift box—Then, you have it, the perfect gift. Flesh pink, peche, coral, mauve, ivory, sky, sunrise, powder blue. 45/9
HARVEY NICHOLS
LONDON'S FOREMOST FASHION SPECIALISTS
Harvey Nichols & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. 1.

John Garlick (1910) Ltd.
43 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1.
Telephone Sloane 9234
Candahar Works, Candahar Road
Battersea, S. W. 11.
Telephone Battersea 6640
BUILDERS DECORATORS
Builders of the new high class residences at Chelsea Square, Chelsea

Workbags and Sachets
A series of Ideal Gifts in chintz with charming design of fruit and flowers, quilted gold thread. In soft shades of green, peach, ivory and blue.

1 Tray, with gilt and coloured frames to tone. Size 17 by 13 in. 21/-
2 Cosy to match. Size 13 by 10 in. 14/9
3 Nightdress Sachet, edged taffeta frill of peach, gold, green, rose and blue. Size 19 by 13 in. 29/6
4 Workbag, with unique gilt and coloured frames to tone. Lined taffeta. 35/-
The ground floor at Marshall's is a veritable treasure trove of gift ideas.
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.1
Tel. Mayfair 6600

C. I. O. Strikers Again Fail To Close Ford Branch Plant

Labor News of the Day

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo.: Striking members of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers of America today failed for the third time to halt operations at the St. Louis assembly plant of the Ford Motor Car Company.

In contrast with the other two days when the plant was picketed, the automobiles entered singly in many instances instead of in groups.

Two men bearing marks of beatings reported to work, and said they were waylaid and beaten "by union men."

Shortly before 7 a. m. a reporter counted 384 men in cars who had passed the picket lines and gone inside the plant.

At 5 a. m. there were nine in the picket line walking in front of the main gate. Two hours later the number had increased to approximately 90.

Commenting upon the strike, a union official said, "We're going to try to close the plant down this week, but it looks like we'll have a long fight."

Pontiac, Mich.: Homer Martin, in a move reported as "disciplinary," placed the Pontiac local of the United Automobile Workers of America, which recently conducted an unauthorized sit-down strike, under direct control of the union's international board.

Cleveland, Ohio: A Federal conciliator continued a joint conference with both sides of the Greyhound Bus strike today, as several incidents of stone-throwing, etc., marred the strike picture.

Wilbur Glassbrenner, 26, a non-striking driver, reported to police that four men picked him up as he was about to enter his bus at a North Pittsburgh station. They took him to a house and urged him to sign up to join the strike. He declined and walked out without interference, he said. Police raided the house and took 20 men into custody. Mr. Glassbrenner said he could not identify any of them.

The union, which has been declared sole bargaining agent for the drivers, has demanded a closed shop and wage increases. Union leaders continued to claim the strike "nearly 100 per cent" effective among 1300 drivers.

Officials of nine Greyhound bus companies from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast continued to maintain that operations were not greatly hampered. They said service was suspended only in Boston and Philadelphia. At some points passengers were forwarded by train.

At Syracuse, buses were stoned as they departed from the terminal while a crowd estimated by police at 500 persons threatened at times to crush lines of police guards. Windows were broken in one bus. No one was hurt. Three buses had been stoned here previously.

A Greyhound driver reported that his bus was crowded off the highway near Clarence, N. Y., by "a passenger bus of another line operating out of Buffalo." Sugar was found in the oil of another vehicle, he said. Two other Greyhound buses were stoned in Pennsylvania and a passenger, Anna Kitosh of Irvington, N. J., was injured. Picketing was started at Baltimore but runs continued to be made except to the North.

Washington: A battle over procedure still blocked the way toward organized labor peace today at the resumption of conferences between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O.

Washington: C. W. Fowler, a spokesman for the Committee for Industrial Organization, said that American Federation of Labor delegates to a furniture workers' conference had voted to desert their organization in favor of the rival C. I. O.

Jersey City, N. J.: Thirteen union organizers and sympathizers were arrested and two score more were escorted from the city today as police temporarily disrupted the C. I. O.'s mass unionization drive among Hudson County workers.

Those held by police were charged with violating a city ordinance prohibiting distribution of literature without a license.

Sol. D. Kapelsohn of Newark, an American Civil Liberties Union attorney, said the union would sue police and Mayor Frank Hague for false arrest in the case of those taken into custody and for assault and battery in the case of those forced to leave the city.

Universal's Drama School Is a Novelty in Hollywood

The Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

Schools of drama for younger players in studios are not exceptional, but schools of drama which ignore drama as such and concentrate upon giving the student a motion picture technique are still unusual enough to be remarkable.

The dramatic school at Universal studios, founded upon this practice, fits its students exactly to the needs of the studio, and may justly lay claim to being something new under the Hollywood skies.

The school is in charge of Lyonel Margolies, B. A., M. A., Ph. D., who has been able to shorten the usual dramatic instruction at schools of this nature by something more than half. The studio, he found, wanted players capable of acting naturally before a camera. It did not particularly want players with a New York or London stage accent or manner, though the belief that it did was general. It didn't even demand stage grace in walking and sitting and rising, though these would help, naturally. What it wanted was players who could intelligently grasp the problem presented by their roles, think it out, and then present it for the camera and camera alone. (Today, of course, this must include the microphone, though a distinction is to be made, nevertheless, between speaking a line for a motion picture and speaking the same line for the stage.)

Three-Months Course

So Mr. Margolies set to work. He was given a few unused offices in the old story department wing, and he was given some players. Most of the young stars on the Universal roster have by now gone through his school at one time or another—the exceptions being the very young players, such as Deanna Durbin, who are still in the elementary school on the lot. The course offered by the drama school requires three months of intensive study, from 9 to 2 daily except Sunday. It has had notable success.

Mr. Margolies and his students both are anxious that their classes be not represented as a dull matter of books and questions and answers. These are included. There is reading from some of the standard literary works, and there is a good deal of reading of old motion picture scripts. Mr. Margolies, hewing to the line, doesn't see that it does much good to present the young players with plays, only to have them staggered by the unfamiliar form of a script when presented with one on the set.

Speech is dealt with after a fashion. Some of the very green players learn in the school for the first time that there are several ways of saying the same thing, and usually a right one. Mr. Margolies slights this part of the work somewhat, because most of the students have had some sort of speech training before coming to him. But even if they haven't, he doesn't stress formal rules. The student's natural way of saying the thing is often best. Mr. Margolies makes it a practice not to tell a student how to do anything. If a student does a thing wrong, he tries to make him see his side of the case, but he isn't arbitrary about it; the player can be right and the teacher wrong, he believes. Spontaneity is too valuable to be lightly subordinated to custom and usage.

Used in Tests

All new players are used frequently in tests made of other players coming to the studio for pictures about to start. Sometimes several students can be used in these tests. The player, not the students, is the important one in the tests; but the students are there as background for the producers and directors to see frequently, and this is a great part of the value of a test. Some director begins to notice the work of a student, finally asks for him or her. The student's career before the camera begins then and there.

Students also are sent out to the sets to see pictures being made. One or more of them are on every set at all times. That way, they become familiar with the workaday routine of the set, watch the more experienced players at work, learn to know the idiosyncrasies of the directors. Above all, it makes them less conscious of the hurly-burly of a sound stage in full swing.

Young players go out into bit parts in big pictures and even into romantic leads in "B" pictures and westerns. After that, it's up to them.

Mr. Margolies' school at present consists of nine players, under contract to the studio, whose case histories reveal no uniformity of type or locale from which studios draw their acting material.

Eleanor Hansen was a former Indianapolis clothes model; Connie Moore was a radio blues singer from Texas; Mary Brodel sang in a New York night club; Marilyn Stuart won a beauty contest somewhere; Marybell Currie was an extra girl for three years; Ben Lewis was a former cartoon animator on the lot, and found his way into the school from work in the studio's little theater; Gordon Miller hitch-hiked to New Orleans from Flint, Mich., and was singing in a hotel there when a studio scout passed through; Robert Spencer was Maurice Chevalier's secretary, stand-in and double; Jim Foran is the brother of Dick, the Warner Brothers player. Universal has high hopes for all of them.

Frank Daugherty

Sanctions Indorsed In People's Congress

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29 (AP)—Representative Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana opened the People's Congress for Democracy and Peace, sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism, Nov. 26 with a proposal that America remove the embargo against war goods to Spain, wage an "outright boycott of Japanese goods" and amend neutrality laws to apply only to aggressor nations.

The crowd, which filled more than a half of the 9000 seats at the Duquesne Garden, cheered the legislator's suggestions.

Ferdinand L. Kerran, British labor leader, and Dr. Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador, also spoke.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism and professor of Christian ethics at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, is general chairman of the congress.

The congress includes among its directors Earl Browder, one-time Communist candidate for President. It convened for a two-day discussion of ways and means of stamping out Fascism and war.

Ratification Fetes Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29—Ratification Day exercises are planned in public and private schools, churches and colleges throughout Pennsylvania on Dec. 12, the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration announced recently. Community celebrations are being arranged in many towns for observance of the 150th anniversary of Pennsylvania's acceptance of the United States Constitution.

Putting the Mississippi to Work



James Sawders — Power Dam at Keokuk, Iowa

Part of a System of Dams Being Constructed Along the River to Facilitate Navigation as Well as to Enhance the Natural Beauty of the Waterway. Engineers Are Building Canal Stairs to Hold River in Check During Its Flow to the Sea

New Zealand-Reich Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The New Zealand Parliament recently ratified a trade agreement negotiated with Germany by Finance Minister Walter Nash during a recent visit to Europe.

One of the arrangements is that Germany will only take New Zealand wool, butter and other primary products after credits have been established in the Dominion through the purchase of German manufactures. Canada made a similar agreement with Germany last year.

Germany undertakes to make available for buying New Zealand products the full amount of foreign exchange accruing to Germany from exports to New Zealand, and a first call on those credits will be for the purchase of New Zealand butter, 25 per cent of the credits up to £400,000 to be used for this purpose, plus 50 per cent of the credits exceeding £400,000.

Control of external credits by Germany has seriously handicapped the development of New Zealand's exports of apples and pears to that country, but the new agreement provides for 5 per cent of the credits established by New Zealand purchases of German goods to be allocated for buying apples.

In the new scale of customs duties on German goods imported into the Dominion, there is in general a 5 per cent reduction on the foreign tariff, though the new duties maintain the 20 per cent preference which was guaranteed to British manufacturers under the Ottawa agreement.

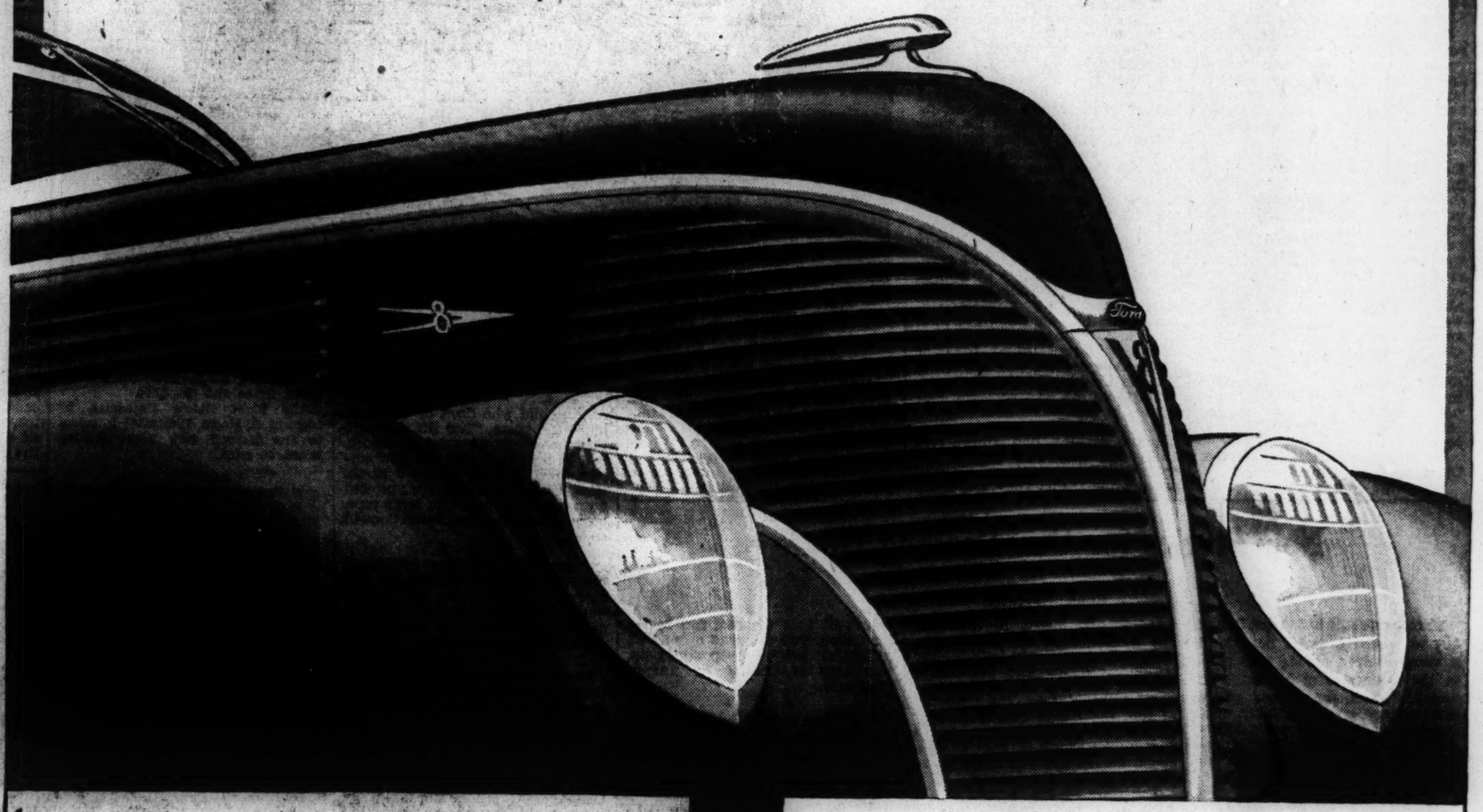
Canadian Pact Extended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Canada-New Zealand trade agreement has been extended until Sept. 30, 1938. Canada makes concessions which are regarded as valuable to New Zealand farmers. Mutton and lamb will be admitted on a duty of ½ cent a pound instead of 3 cents, canned meats free instead of 15 per cent; canned whitebait and crayfish free compared with the former duty of 15 per cent; hops free instead of 6 cents a pound; and edible gelatin 5 per cent ad valorem instead of 10 per cent.

Announcing

TWO NEW FORD V-8 CARS FOR 1938

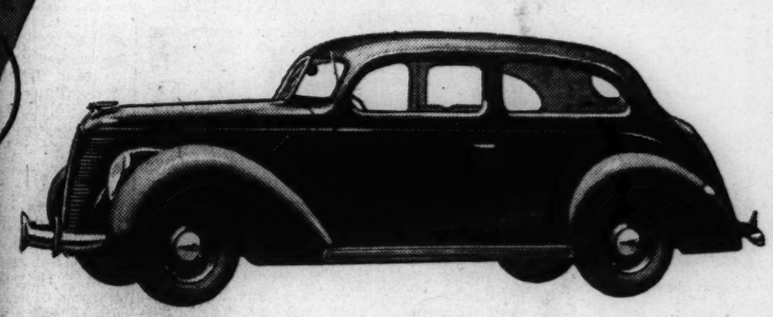


THE DE LUXE
85 HORSEPOWER



DE LUXE FORD V-8 . . . 112" wheelbase . . . 85-hp. engine . . . Improved Easy-Action Safety Brakes . . . Mohair or Broadcloth upholstery . . . Twin horns, tail lights, sun visors . . . Clock . . . Foot control for headlights . . . 6.00" tires, white side-walls are extra . . . 8 body types . . . 6 colors.

THE STANDARD
60 OR 85 HORSEPOWER



STANDARD FORD V-8 . . . 112" wheelbase . . . 85 or 60 hp. engine . . . Improved Easy-Action Safety Brakes . . . Broadcloth or Mohair upholstery; Mohair extra in "60" . . . Mahogany-finished trim . . . Tail light, sun visor . . . Twin horns . . . Foot control for headlights . . . 3 body types . . . 3 colors.

FORD offers two new cars for 1938—the Standard Ford V-8 and the De Luxe Ford V-8. They are different in appearance—but built to the same high standard of mechanical excellence—on the same 112-inch wheelbase chassis.

Because people liked our 1937 car so well, they bought more than of any other make. They liked its looks, its smooth performance, and the way it handled. We have improved on that car in the newly styled Standard Ford V-8.

But some folks wanted still more size and style, with the same fundamental Ford advantages. For them, we have designed a new De Luxe line.

The De Luxe Ford V-8 Sedans are longer with more room, larger luggage space, and finer appointments. De Luxe cars are equipped with the 85-horsepower engine. They provide an added measure of motoring satisfaction at traditionally low Ford prices.

The Standard is even lower priced than the De Luxe. It has graceful new lines and well-tailored interiors. It gives you again a choice of V-8 engine sizes—85 horsepower or 60 horsepower.

Before Ford made V-type 8-cylinder engines available to every one, they were used only in expensive cars. Since then, four million Ford owners have learned the genuine enjoyment of driving an eight-cylinder car with all-around economy. The thrifty "60" engine, especially, makes possible in Standard models a very low first cost and equally low operating cost.

BOTH LINES LOW PRICED

With two distinct designs, two engine sizes and two price ranges, you'll find a 1938 Ford car to fit your personal needs exactly. Whichever one you choose, you get the same proved Ford features. Whatever price you pay, you get a car built soundly to serve you well. . . . That's the Ford way.

PRICES FOR CARS DELIVERED IN DETROIT—TAXES EXTRA

Standard Ford V-8 (60 hp.)—Coupe, $599; Tudor, $644; Fordor, $689. Standard Ford V-8 (85 hp.)—Coupe, $629; Tudor, $669; Fordor, $714. De Luxe Ford V-8 (85 hp. only)—Coupe, $689; Tudor, $729; Fordor, $774; Conv. Coupe, $774; Club Coupe, $749; Conv. Club Coupe, $804; Phaeton, $824; Conv. Sedan, $904.

Standard and De Luxe cars equipped with bumpers, bumper guards, spare wheel, tire, tube, tire lock and band, cigar lighter, twin horns, and headlight beam indicator on instrument panel, at no extra charge.

In addition, De Luxe cars are equipped with extra tail light, windshield wiper, sun visor; also de luxe steering wheel, glove compartment lock, clock, and chrome wheel bands, at no extra charge.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Fallen Star

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One September evening, about the time that supper was being served to the people at the farm, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Chipmunk were sitting beside their stove in their little house in the stone wall, for it was already rather cool. Mr. Chipmunk was just settling down to read his newspaper when a knock sounded at the door, and when he had opened it, in hurried their neighbor, Mr. Beetle, rather out of breath.

"Do come right out on the porch this minute," he gasped, "both of you! There's the queerest, brightest light at the very top of the mountain across the lake. I can't imagine what it is."

So they went out on the porch and looked at the mountain, which was usually so dark, but tonight had a very bright light at its top.

Mrs. Chipmunk was always practical.

"Don't you think it might be the headlights of one of those dratted automobiles?" she asked, for chipmunks are not very fond of cars which they rightly consider dangerous to pedestrians.

But Mr. Beetle shook his head.

"There isn't any road up there, and besides it's much too blue and too bright. Oh, I do so wonder what it is!"

"Let's go and see," said Mr. Johnny Chipmunk briskly.

So Off They Went

So they went back into their house and turned the lamp down very low, closed the door carefully, and hurried off down the hill to the lake where they found their little boat and rowed across. It was almost as bright as day, but with a very curious brightness.

Across the lake, they came to the foot of the mountain and, climbing as fast as Mr. Beetle's rather short legs allowed them, they came in time to the top, where they found that other animals had already gathered, several deer who were whispering and staring and a group of skunks keeping well back and holding hands. But Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk and Mr. Beetle walked right through the other animals and there before them they saw a star sitting on the ground, looking about him in a rather upset sort of way. He had a little face in the middle of his five bright points and a little pair of arms and legs, and he looked almost ready to cry.

"What *is* the matter?" asked Mrs. Chipmunk very sympathetically.

"How did you get here—that's what I want to know?" piped up Mr. Beetle.

The poor star seemed glad of a chance to talk. Holding his head in his little hands he said sadly:

"Only this morning I was sitting on the wall of the sky watching the sun rise and suddenly I leaned too far over the wall and lost my balance and began to fall, faster and faster. I fell all morning and then all afternoon and then I landed on this hard mountain top, and I don't know what to do!" And the star began to cry softly.

A Nut Sandwich for Mr. Star

"What you need is something to eat," said Mrs. Chipmunk, who was always practical. "See, I brought along two pieces of bread and butter in case we got hungry ourselves. Johnny, won't you run and get this gentleman a few nuts to make it taste better? I think even a star would relish a nice nut sandwich."

So Mr. Chipmunk obligingly scurried up several trees and brought back nuts, and Mr. Beetle picked out the meats carefully, and when he had eaten, the star said he felt a great deal better.

"If only I could get a drink," he said to himself, but Mr. Beetle overheard him and as he had very wisely brought a lily flower cup with him, he was able to bring the poor star some water from a stream a little way down the mountain.

When he had finished his drink, the star sat up straighter and seemed to shine brighter.

"Thank you for your kindness," he said. "I feel so much stronger now that I really believe I could jump back into the sky where I belong!" And before their astonished eyes he leaped to his little feet and began bending his little knees and straightening them and bending them and straightening them again, and suddenly he gave a great big jump and began rising into the air, higher and higher, his five points twinkling brightly, as he waved them farewell with one little hand. Smaller and smaller he grew, and at last Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk and Mr. Beetle turned away and leaving the other animals still dumbly staring, went down to their little boat, but half way across the lake they looked up at the star which now seemed like any other star only bluer and Mr. Beetle declared that he was sure the star winked at him.

It had been a great adventure, but the evening had grown very chilly and they were glad to see their little house in the stone wall waiting for them. They asked Mr. Beetle in to warm himself, and sure enough, their living room was cozy and snug, for Mr. Chipmunk had remembered to put an oak faggot into the stove the last thing before he closed the door, and Mrs. Chipmunk made them each a cup of chocolate which they drank with pleasure while they talked.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Do Come Right Out on the Porch This Minute," He Gasped—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Joanna Tells a Story

Michael and Little-Joan and Joanna their nurse had missed the train home. They had been to a matinée in the nearest town, and then to a tea-shop where they ate crumpets and muffins and lots of cakes, and it had all taken up more time than they thought.

It didn't matter very much about the train, really, for there would be another in half an hour, but after they had put pennies in all the slot machines and had run races along the empty platforms, there was still a quarter of an hour before it was due to leave. Michael pulled Joanna down onto a seat, and Little-Joan snuggled up beside her.

"What did you do when you were nine?" asked Little-Joan, for that was just the age Little-Joan was herself.

"When I was nine?" said Joanna. "When I was nine we went to Egypt."

Michael wriggled joyfully.

"Tell us," he begged, "tell us what you did there!"

"We lived in tents," said Joanna, "square tents as big as large rooms. They were pitched on the banks of the Suez Canal, a little above a place called Kantara, a whole miniature village of tents. There was a single-track railway between us and the canal, and two of the greatest excitements were the passing of a small, snorting engine and the great, chugging ships. I had a friend of my own age called Kim, and between us we never let a boat pass without finding out what her name was and where she was going.

"My father gave me a megaphone and in the evening, when it was too dark to see the name, I used to call through it, 'What ship are you?' Someone always answered, and then we would send our good wishes and write the name of the boat in a red, leather-covered book. In the daytime we would watch the boats sucking up the water from the canal until we could see where the banks dropped away to the deep channel in the middle.

In the Shadow of the Tent

"When the boats had gone by, the water would rush after them and make quite a wave. It used to rock our logs which were kept in a small harbor we had built. They had to be very carefully moored or they would strain after the big boat and break away and float down the canal to the sea. We had a raft, too, big enough for Kim and me to sit on. From it we could dive into the canal when there were no boats in sight, but we had to swim quickly to shore if we saw one.

"When the sun was too hot to play in we used to go into the shadow of the tent doors and make little cakes, baking them on iron plates heated in the sun, or we would make mud bricks out of the sand and build houses with them. The sand was gray on the surface, but golden and yellow if one dug down a little.

"We made a small dug-out house in the sand and a garden round it edged with ginger-beer bottle tops. There we grew castor-oil plants, and watered them every morning and evening to keep them from drying up. They grew so fast! In a week they would be as high as high!

"Sometimes a ship would stop at the coal wharf a little above our tents and then there would be a constant procession of Arabs carrying coal-sacks from the wharf to the ship's hold. We always hoped the ships would coal at night, for then the black figures would be outlined against a red glow and their chant would sound mysterious and thrilling. The Arabs always chanted at their work. When a gang of men was doing repairs on the railway we would hear one sing out a high, monotonous tune and the rest take up the refrain. It was a rhythmic chant and sounded a bit like this, 'Ai Allah, Allah Ai; Iriyah, iyah Iyirah Ai,' going on and on and on.

Picnics in the Woods

"Across the canal were woods, and sometimes we had a picnic there. In the woods one could find semi-precious stones if one hunted about. Once I found an agate. It was lovely to be under trees after the bare desert."

Just at that moment the train came in, and Michael and Little-Joan had to wait for the rest of the story until they were settled in a carriage and the guard had blown his whistle and waved his green flag. Then Little-Joan pulled at Joanna's sleeve.

"What happened after the picnics?" she asked.

"We left Kantara," said Joanna. "We went to Alexandria and lived on the shore of the Mediterranean where we had only to run down through the garden to be on the beach. There were lots of rocks on the shore and a big rock-pool where we bathed. There were wonderful shells there, too, of all sizes and colors, purple shells belonging to a fish from which dyes used to be made long ago, and pink ones, yellow ones and green ones.

"We had a cook who was a great friend of mine. He was a lovely chocolaty brown, with snow-white hair and little laughing wrinkles round his eyes. I could only speak a few words of Arabic and he a very little English, so we mostly just smiled at one another and acted what we wanted to say. He used to sit on the steps of our villa and scour the copper cooking pots till they shone so brightly I couldn't look at them.

"Sometimes I went into Alexandria with my parents or governess to see all the exciting things in the shops and bazaars, and sometimes I used to ride on a camel. But that was after we went to live in Cairo.

"We visited the pyramids and a Major in the Army took me for a ride. The camel moved very fast, and when we went downhill it seemed as though I would surely shoot over its head. But what I liked best were the donkeys. They were much more exciting than the ones at the seaside, and ran very quickly indeed with small Arab boys shouting beside them, dressed in embroidered caps and long, white galabeahs, which look rather like nightdresses tied round the waist with a red sash. I used to make my donkey go ahead of all the rest and then would pretend I was alone in the desert, discovering the tombs and pyramids for the first time."

The train stopped and Little-Joan and Michael and Joanna got out. That was the end of the story for that time.

New Stories for Our Reading Hours

Book Reviews

Marcos was a little Zapotec Indian boy who lived with his parents in a village hidden among pine trees in the mountains of Mexico. This was his home; for Marcos was a little serrano, or mountaineer, until the morning that he arose before sunrise and, like a true knight errant of old, set out to seek his fortune.

His preparations for his journey were slight. He took his pointed hat from a peg and set it on his thick, black hair; rolled up his sleeping mat and rain cape of palm and slung them across his back; folded his gray serape, or blanket, and tossed it upon his shoulder. Over his shoulder, too, he slung a net of green apples that he had picked on the hillsides to trade for food and lodging on his way.

Marcos was a sturdy, busy, happy boy and the people he met, after exchanging words with him, would say to themselves, "You have a pleasant way with you." And by this you know that they thought Marcos would go far in his work—whatever it might turn out to be.

The story of his journey down the mountainside to the old city of Oaxaca is told in "Marcos," by Melicent Humason Lee. Berta and Elmer Hader have made lovely pictures in colors for this book, that make the descriptions of Mexican people and scenes come to life.

* * *

Jane, waking up in a big old four-poster bed one morning as the first rays of early sunshine shone through the east window and streamed across her face, remembered that she was visiting Uncle John and Aunt Nellie at their big old plantation, Magnolia Hill, far down in the South, in Alabama. For awhile Jane listened to the early morning sounds outside—the crowing, clucking and peeping of roosters, hens and chicks, the murmur of the pigeons, the thudding of Bill, the hound dog, scratching on the back porch. When she heard the chunka-chunk of Aunt Cindy's churn out at the well house, Jane began to think of breakfast.

The story of Jane's busy day is told in "Honey Chile," by Anna Braune. After breakfast she and Bill ran down the hill to the row of cabins where plantation Negroes lived. Sitting under the chinaberry tree, she coaxed Aunt Sara Belle, who was busy boiling clothes in a big black iron pot, to tell her a story. And after she had visited the animals in the front pasture and crowned Red Bull with a chain of clover blossoms, she carried off Eloise, Blue and Lil' Sistah, who lived in one of the cabins, to play.

* * *

At Plum Creek, in Minnesota, a covered wagon stopped after bringing Laura, Mary, Little Carrie and their parents across three states from Indian Territory. Laura jumped out of the wagon and went off to explore. She found a door in a grassy bank—she had never seen one like it before. When her father spoke of it to her mother, Laura came to find out that the door was the entrance to a dugout which would be their home that winter.

Her mother was distressed at the thought of living in a dugout, but her father promised that when he harvested his first wheat crop he would build them a house.

The story of this pioneer family is told in "On the Banks of Plum Creek," by Laura Ingalls Wilder, who many years ago was the Laura in the story. Many struggles they had, especially when the grasshoppers invaded the land and ate their wheat. But they were a brave family, even when father had to leave them and walk 200 miles east to get work harvesting.

* * *

Did you ever know a baby hippopotamus that ran away, looking for someone to give him a party? Probably not, but when you meet Obash, I am sure you will say he is one of the very nicest animals you ever knew. Obash wanted a party terribly much, so he set out to find one.

Obash had lots of fun at the peanut stand and the merry-go-round; he ate up 16 ice-cream cones and nine Eskimo pies. But that was only a start. When the people he met were very much scared at his size, Obash would assure them that he was "only big on the outside," for he was just one year old that day.

It was when he met Theodosius Frizzlewit that the real fun began for Obash. You can read about this delightful baby hippopotamus in "Birthday of Obash," by Audrey Chalmers.

* * *

The story of a little Daniel who was with the shepherds when they watched their flocks by night in the hill pastures beyond Bethlehem on the first Christmas Eve is beautifully told in "A Little Shepherd's Trust," by Eva L. Hughes.

Daniel had longed to take his turn at the night-watch over his father's flocks on the hills and to sleep with them under the stars. But he was too young a boy for that and his father bade him wait until he was older. One evening, when his father could not keep his watch as usual, there was nothing for it but to send Daniel. It was that very night that the star in the East shone out and the shepherds, awed by its message, followed it to Bethlehem.

This is a charming tale, quietly and tenderly told.

* * *

Ezekiel was a little Negro boy who lived in Sanford, Florida, with his sister Emancipation and his brother Lil' Plural and the baby Assafetida. And a right smart boy Ezekiel is, finding a job for his pappy; going off to work himself in the celery fields; and planning a way for the family to get to the big fair in Orlando and to get a tree big enough to hold all the presents the children wanted for Christmas.

"Ezekiel," by Elvira Garner, is a humorous picture book, with small pictures in color set in among the type on every page. Every one of Ezekiel's adventures is full of fun—and always Emancipation and Lil' Plural are tagging on behind ready to carry out his ideas.

* * *

"A Child's Story of the World," by Donald Culross Peattie, begins when men lived in caves and tells about the Old Stone Age, the New Stone Age, the Bronze Age, all of which were before written history began. It tells, too, of the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Persia, Greece and Rome; of the Middle Ages; of the new lands in the western hemisphere and of the modern world. It is plentifully illustrated with pictures in colors.

* * *

An unusual book that tells of interesting things people are doing in every month of the year is "All the Year Round," by A. J. Grodin. It tells of cowboys riding the range in June; bee-keepers opening their hives in the spring; the lumberjack swinging his ax in the logging camp; apple-pickers, corn-huskers, pecan-pickers and many others. Can you guess why a watermelon grower listens to the radio? You will find the answer in this book.

* * *

Any child who does, or does not, know the poem, "The Night Before Christmas," by Clement C. Moore, will be delighted with the new edition illustrated by Reginald Birch. It is a book of handy size, printed on good heavy paper, in large type, with many full-page illustrations in colors.

* * *

There is a new tiny edition of "The Night Before Christmas," too, in one of the stocking books, with woodcuts by Ilse Bischoff. Quite a delightful little gift to pull out of one's Christmas stocking. E. C.

Marcos, by Melicent Humason Lee. Illustrated in colors by Berta and Elmer Hader. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co. $2.

Honey Chile, by Anna Braune. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co. $2.

On the Banks of Plum Creek, by Laura Ingalls Wilder. Illustrated by Helen Sewell and Mildred Boyle. New York: Harper and Brothers. $2.

Birthday of Obash, by Audrey Chalmers. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.

A Little Shepherd's Trust, by Eva L. Hughes. Illustrated in colors by Ruth von Kalmar. New York: Oxford University Press. 75 cents.

Ezekiel, by Elvira Garner. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Henry Holt and Co. $1.50.

A Child's Story of the World, by Donald Culross Peattie. Illustrated in colors by Naomi Averill. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

All the Year Round, by A. J. Grodin. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

The Night Before Christmas, by Clement C. Moore. Illustrated in colors by Reginald Birch. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $1.50.

The Night Before Christmas, by Clement C. Moore. Illustrated in colors by Ilse Bischoff. New York: Holiday House. 50 cents.



Drawn by Naomi Averill for "A Child's Story of the World," by Donald Culross Peattie (Simon and Schuster)



Drawn by A. J. Grodin, for His Book "All the Year Round." (Alfred A. Knopf)

A Story of Tommy Tadpole

A little tadpole swam slowly along the shallow edge of the pond. Every moment or two he would bury his tiny black nose in the mud and murmur, "I wish I were like the other creatures in the water. They all have shining tails or beautiful green legs like the frogs."

Just then a silvery minnow was passing by.

"Be happy, my dear," she said. "I'm sure this is a delightful place with plenty of rushes to play among. Who knows, perhaps you will grow larger and larger until you are as big as a whale. You do look like a very tiny one now."

Tommy held up his head and tried to imagine what a very fine whale he might be. Each day he sunned himself in the sandy shallows and tried to swim his very best.

One bright morning he waked and felt quite unlike himself. Certainly there were two little legs on each side of his tail.

A few days later there were two more little legs in front and Tommy's tail had almost disappeared. Surely this was most strange and he hurried to meet the minnow for their morning talk.

"Dear minnow," he cried, "whatever is happening to me?"

"I believe you are going to be a frog. Swim up to the lily pad and see for yourself," said the minnow.

Looking in the clear mirror of water, he saw that the little black tadpole had disappeared and there was someone with a white vest, a green silk coat and two golden rings around his eyes.

"I'm not a tadpole any more," cried Tommy. "I'm a beautiful green frog."

Recommended by Thousands of Dentists

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Favored by millions of families. Cleans effectively and safely; delightful after-taste.

35c and 50c

7 FAVORITE GIFT BOOKS for CHILDREN

Note the Substantial Savings

★ DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG: Carmack. From Monitor. ... Was $1.50, Now $1.25 plus 10c post.

★ ADVENTURES OF WADDLES: The Hagers. Clever verse and drawings from Monitor. ...

★ ENGINES AND BRASS BANDS: Olive Beaupré Miller. ...

★ BIBLE STORIES AS TOLD TO LITTLE CHILDREN: Andrews. ...

★ TRULY STORIES FROM SURELY BIBLE: Howard. ...

★ PENNY WISE: ...

★ WONDER BIRD: Rowley. ...

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS

W. Adams St., Chicago

Dutton Strategy Uses Veterans to Advantage for Americans in 3-3 Tie at Garden

Bruin Penalty Gives Stewart Scoring Chance

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	2	0	19	12	14
Rangers	3	1	4	15	14	7
Chicago	2	2	5	16	27	6
Detroit	2	1	6	13	26	5

Canadian Division

Toronto	5	3	2	30	23	13
Americans	4	1	3	19	13	9
Montreal	3	1	5	13	19	7
Canadiens	2	3	2	17	17	7

Results Nov. 27

Toronto 4, Montreal 0.
Canadiens 2, Rangers 1.
Americans 4, Chicago 0.

Results Nov. 28

Americans 3, Boston 3, overtime.
Montreal 3, Detroit 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was no fault of big Nels Stewart that the local Boston Bruins extended their string to eight games without defeat last night. Some 12,000 rabid hockey fans defied heavy rain to view their favorites battle 70 minutes to a three-all tie at the Garden and Stewart scored all three of the New York goals. The Boston record now stands at six victories and two ties in eight games.

There will be no more home appearances of the Bruins until next Tuesday when the bewildered Stanley Cup champions, Detroit, invade. Thursday the locals tackle Canadiens in Montreal and Sunday night they will be in New York against Rangers. The only team the Bruins have not played yet is Detroit.

Unusual Conduct

No organization in the sport world is conducted like the National Hockey League. It plays out a 48-game schedule to eliminate only two clubs and its playoff system finds six of the eight clubs eligible. It monopolizes the amateur field with rights, it owns and operates the New York American team and has governing rules to fit the most peculiar situations.

One of the peculiarities of hockey comes to attention today in the feats of Nels Stewart. Nels came into the league in the 1925-26 season when he joined Maroons. At that time Manager Art Ross of the Bruins thought Stewart too old for the locals. Seven years later Art bought him from Maroons and for the past two years Nels has been on "loan" to Amerks. Whether he still belongs to the Bruins or not is known only to league officials, but he certainly did not play like a Bruin last night.

These Americans will bear watching. Their defense did not look too good last night, but it is sure to improve when Ching Johnson rounds into shape. Their forward lines are not so speedy but with Hooley Smith, Stewart and Art Chapman centering the three lines they have experience and hockey brains.

Bruins Led 2 to 0

Last night the Bruins were leading by a score of 2 to 0 in the second period. That margin should have won the game because of warm weather conditions which softened the ice and made scoring difficult. But Amerks ask only for one favoring condition—a penalty to the opposition. Flash Hollett drew the only Bruin two-minute penalty and the Amerks went into action.

With the Bruins a man short Red Dutton pulled his defensemen, put on five forwards including Hooley Smith and Stewart and the Bruins were bottled in their own territory. Stewart and Smith are two dangerous scorers in front of a net and the other forwards "fed" them. Nels scored first at 7:24 and again at 8:34. Ross countered by pulling Clapper and Portland off the defense and inserted Shore and Art Jackson.

Portland and Clapper have the makings of a great defensive pair later. Right now Dit needs experience and Portland is not good enough to other than help himself. Clapper still plays the puck and does not body enough and although Portland is ready and willing to bodycheck his timing is seconds away from being effective.

There will be more and merrier tussles between these two clubs for the rivalry extends from the managers down through the players.

Americans have gone three straight without defeat, having shut out Chicago Saturday night 4-0. Toronto Maple Leafs made up somewhat for their humiliating 2-1 defeat by Maroons a while back by trouncing those same Maroons, 4-0, Saturday. The Montrealers were not entirely downed, however, for they went to Detroit last night and gave Jack Adams more disappointment to the tune of 3-1. Canadiens took advantage of Rangers' inexperience to win 2-1 in the other Saturday game.

College Football Results

Army 6, Navy 0.
Auburn 14, Florida 0.
Centenary 19, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Columbia 0, Stanford 0.
Fordham 20, N. Y. U. 7.
Georgia 6, Georgia Tech 6.
Holy Cross 20, Boston College 0.
Johns Hopkins 13, St. John's (Md.) 0.
Louisiana St. 20, Tulsa 7.
Michigan St. 14, San Francisco 0.
Morehouse 20, Fisk 7.
Nebraska 3, Kansas State 0.
Notre Dame 13, So. California 6.
Oregon 24, Marines 7.
Pittsburgh 10, Duke 0.
Rice 13, Baylor 7.
Santa Clara 27, Gonzaga 0.
St. Thomas 19, LaSalle 0.
Texas Christian 3, S. M. U. 0.
U. C. L. A. 13, Missouri 0.
Villanova 25, Loyola (LA) 0.
Whittier 7, La Verne 6.

Gridiron Leaders

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 29

Here's a summary of major sectional leaders in this season's college football:

Conference	1937
Big Ten	Minnesota
Southeastern	Alabama
Southern	North Carolina
Big Six	Nebraska
Southwest	(Undecided)
Pacific Coast	California
Rocky Mountain	Colorado U.
Eastern "Ivy League"	Dartmouth
East (Independents)	Pitt-Fordham
Eastern "Big Three"	Harvard
Service schools	Army

Major unbeaten and untied teams—Alabama, Santa Clara, Colorado and Lafayette.

Major unbeaten but tied teams—Pittsburgh, Fordham, California, and Villanova, each tied once; Dartmouth and Holy Cross, tied twice.

Grid Laurels Swinging Back To the East

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Out of the hurly-burly of the fading football season rises one striking development—the obvious swing of the gridiron pendulum back to the East.

Of the 10 major elevens which have completed their campaigns without defeat, six represent the eastern sector and at least four of these must be given consideration in any national championship debate.

The final returns on undefeated teams found the East represented by Pittsburgh, Fordham, Villanova, Dartmouth, Holy Cross and Lafayette; the South by Alabama; the Far West by California and Santa Clara, and the Rocky Mountain district by Colorado.

Pitt and Fordham, who played each other to a scoreless draw in the only game either failed to win, generally will be ranked as the East's most powerful machines. Supporters of Villanova and Dartmouth may dissent but the fact remains that the Panther and Ram went through more testing schedules than either of the other two.

Pitt on Top Again

The weekly Associated Press ranking poll almost certainly will find Pitt still holding the No. 1 spot, followed by California, Alabama and Fordham, possibly in that order. That would furnish an ideal lineup for the Rose Bowl and Sugar Bowl games in the event California decides not to invite Alabama. The pairings on New Year's Day at Pasadena then could be California against Pitt and at New Orleans, Alabama against Fordham.

Or if rumors that Pitt, the current Rose Bowl champion, would prefer not to return to Pasadena are true, Fordham and Pitt could switch bowl assignments.

That's pure speculation, of course, especially in view of California's publicly announced plans of seeking a Rose Bowl rival with "comparable scholastic standards." That might mean the Golden Bears won't invite any of the "big three"—Pitt, Fordham or Alabama. In that case, the Rose Bowl may have to play a competitive second fiddle to the Sugar Bowl.

Most Titles Settled

Last week's competition settled every major conference championship except in the Southwest where Rice's Owls, victors by a 13-7 count over Baylor, can clinch the crown by whipping Southern Methodist this Saturday. If the Owls get no better than a draw with S. M. U., the championship will end in a tie between Rice and Texas Christian's Horned Frogs who spilled Southern Methodist, 3-0, on Saturday on a fourth-period field goal by Davey O'Brien.

A defeat for Rice automatically will give the title to Texas Christian.

Pitt and Fordham rang down the curtains on their unbeaten regular seasons on Saturday with impressive victories. Pitt, in control of the situation most of the way, took advantage of two fumbles to trip Duke's Blue Devils, 10-0. Fordham, although meeting with stirring opposition from its conqueror of a year ago, spilled New York University, 20-7.

Season's Biggest Crowd

The season's biggest crowd, 102,000, sat through rain and fog at Philadelphia to see Army, striking through the air in the early minutes, score a touchdown and then hang on to gain a 6-0 triumph over Navy in the annual duel between the service academies.

Navy made only one threat, reaching Army's 16-yard line early in the third period, and the Cadets clearly were entitled to the decision.

Columbia closed a drab season with a moral victory by holding heavily-favored Stanford to a 0-0 draw, thanks mostly to the passing, running, and kicking of Sid Luckman.

Holy Cross wound up its second unbeaten season in three years by trouncing Boston College, 20-0, with fleet Bill Osmanski in the leading role.

Pitt's victory over Duke dominated the southern program marked otherwise by Auburn's 14-0 conquest of Florida, Louisiana State's 27-0 defeat of Tulane and Georgia's 6-6 draw with Georgia Tech.

In the midwest, Mario Tonelli got loose for 70 yards and then punched across a touchdown in the final two minutes to give Notre Dame a 13-6 victory over Southern California. Nebraska, winning from Kansas State, 3-0, on Lowell English's field goal from the 23-yard line, clinched the Big Six title again. Centenary's Gentlemen spilled Oklahoma A. & M. 19-0.

Two Games in Three Days

In the far west, Missouri, playing its second game in three days, held U. C. L. A. for three periods but faded in the fourth to drop a 13-0 decision. Johnny Pingel led Michigan State to a 14-0 victory over San Francisco, the Spartans' eighth triumph in nine games.

Villanova and Santa Clara concluded unbeaten seasons on the west coast yesterday, the Villanovans routing Loyola of Los Angeles, 25 to 0, and Santa Clara whipping Gonzaga, 27-0.

The Rice-Southern Methodist game is the only one on this week's card with any championship significance. In the South Duquesne will tackle Mississippi State, Florida will play Kentucky, Tennessee will meet Mississippi and South Carolina will wind up against Miami.

Manhattan travels west for a tussle with Tulsa, Missouri Valley champion, while Texas A. and M. invades the west coast for a battle with San Francisco. Southern California and U. C. L. A. close the Pacific Coast Conference schedule with their game at Los Angeles. Oregon faces Arizona.

Skating Races at Newburgh

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 29 (AP)—The middle Atlantic outdoor speed-skating championships have been awarded to the Newburgh Skating Association. The races, held at Newburgh for more than 20 years, will be run off, as usual, on New Year's Day.

Cadet Craig Making 17 Yards Against Navy



International

Jim Craig (No. 12), of the United States Military Academy Football Team Is Shown Making a Good Gain Through Right Tackle Against Navy in the Traditional Battle Between the Two Service Teams at Philadelphia, Nov. 27. A First-Period Touchdown by Craig Gave Army a 6-to-0 Victory

Trading Market Thrown Open At Minor Sessions

The doors of baseball's mid-winter trading market will be thrown open on Wednesday when the minor leagues commence their annual three-day meetings at Milwaukee. With officials of both Boston clubs already headed West, their is indication that the Red Sox and Bees will hold prominent spots in the market, and return to Boston with added player strength for 1938. Following the minor sessions Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the scene will shift to Chicago for the major meetings Dec. 6, 7 and 8.

Although these first sessions are held expressly for minor business, and to straighten out matters concerning both the majors and minors, National and American League magnates have made an annual practice of "stealing the show" from the little fellows by trading maneuvers. While official business is before the national commission in the banquet hall, rumored deals hatch in the hotel lobby.

The Bees need batting punch. Where they are going to get it is a question not even President Bob Quinn or Manager Casey Stengel could answer before entraining for the Wisconsin city. Quinn was of the opinion that any additional power would have to come from the minor circuits. However, the local National League outfit is in an excellent position to trade, with a wealth of pitching material to use for bait, and undoubtedly will leave Milwaukee or Chicago with at least one big-time deal completed.

The paramount need of the Red Sox, in their campaign to build to a position where they can challenge the Yankees, is an improved pitching staff, another hard-hitting right-handed outfielder, and a catcher equal to about 130 games. Backed by Tom Yawkey's bank roll, General Manger Eddie Collins and Manager Joe Cronin should come cut of the West with several new faces for the Fenway picture.

E. R.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Kenny Washington, University of California at Los Angeles, intercepted Missouri pass and ran 88 yards to Missouri two-yard line where he lateraled to center Johnny Ryland for winning touchdown. Also scored first touchdown after pacing 56-yard march.

Joe Granski, Alex Wojciechowicz, Fordham, Granski ran 60 yards for second Ram score against New York University; "Wojie" played great game at center and was voted Madow Trophy as outstanding player on the field.

John Pingel, Michigan State, ran 75 and 34 yards for both Spartan scores in victory over San Francisco.

Ollie Cordill, Rice, caught pass for first touchdown, intercepted forward to start second scoring drive, in which he made 21-yard run, and finally scored winning touchdown on line smash.

Jim Craig and Harry Stella, Army, Craig scored only touchdown of game with Navy, Stella broke through on fourth down on Army 16-yard line to nail Navy ball carrier and halt Middies' greatest threat.

Bill Hartman, Georgia, ran 93 yards with third-period kickoff to tie Georgia Tech.

Frank Souchak, Pitt, recovered fumble and then kicked 23-yard field goal for first score in defeat of Duke.

Mario Tonelli, Notre Dame, ran 70 yards to put ball on Southern California's 13-yard line and two plays later smashed over for eight yards and winning touchdown with two minutes to play.

Dave O'Brien, Texas Christian, kicked field goal for only score of game to shade Southern Methodist.

Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross, tallied two touchdowns in rout of Boston College.

Army Eleven Elects Schwenk

WEST POINT, Nov, 29 (AP)—Jim Schwenk of Schuylkill Haven, Penna., Army's "60-minute fullback," has been elected captain of the West Point football team for 1938. Following tradition, the gridiron squad held the election on the train returning from their victory over Navy in Philadelphia.

National Soccer Postponed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29 (AP)—First round national cup soccer matches scheduled for yesterday between clubs of the New England division of the American Soccer League were postponed on account of heavy rain. They probably will be re-scheduled for next Sunday.

Lash in Fourth National Senior Harrier Victory

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29 (AP)—Don Lash, former Indiana University star, won his fourth straight national senior A. A. U. cross-country championship yesterday when he ran 10,000 meters over a rain-drenched Branch Brook Park course in 32m. 57.4s.

Lash pulled away at the start and had the approximately 6¼-mile race to himself throughout, finishing 150 yards ahead of his former Indiana teammate, Tommy Deckard. Joe McCluskey, running for the New York Athletic Club, finished third, another 100 yards behind.

New York's Millrose A. A., paced by 32-year-old Lou Gregory, who finished fourth in 34m. 15s., totaled 35 points to regain the team title, lost to Indiana University in 1935. Indiana, defending champion again this year, was second with 60 points. Manhattan College was third with 78.

Heavy morning rain and showers during the run covered part of the course with ankle-deep mud. Puddles pocked the three-quarter-mile dirt backstretch and grass sections and made footing slippery.

Although his time was 20.4 seconds over last year, Lash bettered the victory record set by Willie Ritola, the fleet-footed Finn, who won three successive races in 1925-26-27.

F. I. S. Members May Compete in East

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29 (AP)—Directors of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, which takes in states north and east of Pennsylvania, in a surprise meeting held here yesterday voted to allow members of the Federation Internationale Ski to participate in meets such as are sponsored at Boston and New York City subject to regulations set down by the F. I. S. United States amateurs are denied this privilege as yesterday's meeting made no change in last June's ruling on this matter.

The first award of the ski meister prize was made to J. Dwight Pearly of Hartford, Conn., who rated the highest in four major events, jumping, cross-country, down hill and slalom. Pearly is a member of the Norfolk Winter Sports Association of Norfolk, Conn.

A report of the committee on certification of ski teachers was referred back to the committee for further consideration. Directors and officers were present from New York City, Boston, Schenectady, N. Y., Norfolk, Conn., Bellows Falls and Brattleboro, Vt., Manchester, N. H., and Amherst. Roger Langley of Barre, president of the National Ski Association, also was present.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Sunday

National League

Montreal Maroons 3, Detroit 1.
New York Americans 3, Boston 3, tie.

International-American League

Syracuse 5, Springfield 1.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 0.
Pittsburgh 1, Providence 1, tie.

American Association

St. Louis 1, Tulsa 0.
Wichita 2, St. Paul 1.

Saturday

National League

N. Y. Americans 4, Chicago 0.
Canadiens 2, N. Y. Rangers 1.
Toronto 4, Maroons 0.

International-American League

New Haven 0, Cleveland 0. (Overtime.)
Philadelphia 2, Syracuse 0.

American Association

Kansas City 2, Tulsa 1. (Overtime.)
Minneapolis 7, Wichita 2.

Exhibition Hockey

Montreal Royals 5, Atlantic Sea Gulls 4.

Boston Shamrocks Beaten

SALINAS, Calif., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Salinas Packers defeated the Boston Shamrocks, 41 to 0, here Saturday in a professional football game. Leading, 7 to 0, at the half, the Packers came back to score five touchdowns in the closing quarters, three of them by intercepting passes. The Shamrocks once reached the Packers' four-yard line, but the attack bogged down. Joe Zapustas, former Fordham backfield star, was the outstanding player for the Boston team.

Gorman Out at Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—John Gorman's services as business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club have been "terminated," President Stephen W. McKeever announced today. Club officials declined to amplify the announcement.

Portugal Wins at Lisbon

LISBON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Insurgent Spain entered the field of international sports yesterday. Its soccer team was defeated by Portugal, 2 to 0, at Vigo, Spain.

Redskins Upset Green Bay Team In Pro Football

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
New York	6	2	2	114	60
Washington	7	3	0	146	106
Pittsburgh	4	7	0	122	145
Brooklyn	3	7	1	82	174
Philadelphia	3	8	1	86	177

Western Division

Chicago Bears	8	1	1	159	72
Green Bay	7	4	0	220	122
Detroit	7	4	0	180	105
Chi. Cardinals	5	4	1	107	123
Cleveland	1	10	0	75	207

Results Nov. 28

Washington 14, Green Bay 6.
Chicago Bears 13, Cleveland 7.

Next Sunday's Games

Chicago Bears at Chicago Cardinals.
Washington at New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—They're putting a lot of pressure on "Slinging Sam" in his freshman year, but he's coming through.

"Slinging Sam" Baugh, former Texas Christian passing star, pitched the Washington Redskins to a surprise 14-to-6 victory over the Green Bay Packers yesterday, and next Sunday he'll be Washington's big hope for a triumph over the New York Giants and a resultant shot at the Chicago Bears for the national pro football championship.

Baugh, whose pass to Gaynell Tinsley helped the collegiate all-stars to victory over the Packers last September, gave Green Bay a fine exhibition before 30,000 fans at Washington. With the Redskins trailing at the half as a result of Bob Monnett's touchdown pass to Don Hutson, Baugh began his flinging act in the third period.

He rifled a 55-yard aerial to Charley Malone, setting the stage for Cliff Battles' touchdown plunge. In the final period Baugh passed 11 yards to Malone for the second Redskin touchdown. The victory sent Washington into a battle at New York with the Giants for eastern division honors. The Giants have won six games, lost two and tied two. Washington has won seven, lost three and tied none.

The Bears, at Chicago, had little trouble defeating Cleveland, 15 to 7, to clinch the western division title. In winning their eighth game in 10 starts this season, they scored touchdowns in the first and second periods and watched Jack Manders boot a field goal in the third. Cleveland scored its touchdown in the third period on a forward-lateral, with Ralph Miller going over the Bear line.

It was Cleveland's final game and the Rams, in their first season in the big time, won only one game, while losing 10.

Coaches' Rules Group Meets at New Orleans

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP) — The rules committee of the Football Coaches Association will meet in conjunction with the football rules committee of the National College Athletic Association on Dec. 29 at New Orleans.

The date was set yesterday by the trustees of the coaches association, who met to outline plans for the annual convention at New Orleans, Dec. 29 to 31. It is hoped that with the two groups meeting on the same day, the suggestions of the coaches will receive primary consideration when the revision of the rules is discussed.

Two Hockey Referees

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29 (AP)—President Maurice Podoloff announced Saturday night that in the near future two referees, instead of a referee and a linesman as at present, will officiate at games in the International-American Hockey League. Under the new system, the league president said, there will be a junior and a senior referee, both of whom will have authority to call fouls and offsides and to impose penalties. In the event of dispute, the senior referee will give the final decision. Podoloff said men now working as linesmen who have qualified as referees will get the assignments as junior referees.

TOYLAND
Now Open!
Bring the Children—
They'll Love It!
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Montreal Coach Predicts Bright Season for Team

Despite the fact the University of Montreal hockey team, members of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, were forced to return home on the short end of a 7-to-1 score in their game against the Boston Olympics at the Garden Saturday night, Coach Tony Baril was pleased at the showing of his squad.

"Your local papers said," Coach Baril pointed out, "that we had played several games this season, but as a matter of fact this was our first one. While the boys were pretty tired from our 19-hour bus ride and still haven't their skating legs, I think things look bright for us this year."

Montreal's chief concern this season has been to find a goalie to replace Barsalou, who has been lost by graduation. In A. Labarree, who tended the nets against the Olympics, Baril feels he has an excellent prospect.

"Just because seven goals were scored against him," Baril said, "doesn't mean he isn't going to develop into a good goalie. He made some brilliant stops and showed unusual ability to diagnose plays. With a little more experience he'll do."

Baril said that his team will be much better than that unit last year and should give the other teams in the league a run for their money.

"McGill," Coach Baril revealed, "is not the team it was last season. They have lost Meiklejohn on defense as well as Duff, Pauleier and Crosby. As yet they have not been able to replace these key men."

Baril put his team in the same bracket with McGill and Toronto. Queen's, he said, at the present, did not appear strong. He classed Harvard's last year team as one of the best American college sixes he had seen.

Baril learned his hockey in western Canada on a Calgary amateur team. He has never played professional hockey.

University of Montreal will be seen in Boston on Jan. 6 when they play a Three-I League game with Harvard.

Indoor Ski Tourney At Garden Dec. 1-5

Many people have never become interested in winter sports because it seems such an effort to break away from the family fireside, and New England winters have always seemed so severe. But at the Third Annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament, which opens at the Boston Garden on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and continues through Dec. 5, they have a chance to take in a well-rounded-out program of Winter Sports.

The Garden will show ski jumpers whirling out of the rafters—a somersault on skis that will thrill—a great array of fancy and trick skaters, world-famous down-hill and slalom skiers from the leading countries of Europe—snow shoe races by North America's leading exponents of this great winter sports event and sled-dog races. That is only part of the well-balanced program that has been arranged for winter sports enthusiasts.

One of the skating act features will show Nate Wally and Sammie Jarvis, the greatest trick and fancy skating team in the world today. Wally is the present instructor at the Granite Skating Club of Toronto and has appeared in ice carnivals in practically every country in the world. He has skated at Edinburgh, Scotland; Glaciarium, Sydney, Australia; Streatham, London, Eng.; Ice Club, London, Eng.; Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Ottawa, Montreal, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He was the winner of the world's professional championships in 1934 and 1935, and in 1936 and 1937 taught and gave exhibitions in Melbourne, Australia.

There will be two shows daily at the Garden during the Winter Sports Exposition—2:30 and 8:30 p. m., and the Exposition Hall will be opened daily from 1 to 11 p. m., where ski clothing, ski equipment and other winter sports paraphernalia can be seen.

Williams Tank Schedule

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Williams College swimming schedule, announced Saturday, lists eight dual meets and the New Englands, as follows: Jan. 15, Union; 19, Springfield at Springfield; 22, Mass. State at Amherst. Feb. 12, Bowdoin; 19, Brown at Providence; 22, Trinity; 26, Wesleyan at Middletown. March 5, Amherst; 11, 12, New Englands at Amherst.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Lash led Indiana to National A. A. U. cross-country team championship by winning individual title for third year in succession.

Three Years Ago

Alabama clinched Rose Bowl invitation by swamping Vanderbilt 34-0 and finishing season unbeaten and untied. Knox lost 39-0 to Monmouth for 27th straight defeat, tying Hobart's "losingest" record.

Five Years Ago

Dennie Shute won Miami-Biltmore $10,000 golf tourney with 72-hole total of 291.

CLOTHES FOR THE OCCASION
Business . . . daytime . . . formal and informal afternoon . . . evening . . . you are always sure of the right frock for the right occasion at Fairweathers—always fresh, always new. Attractively priced, $19.75 to $98.50.
Fairweathers
88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by
Owens & Elmes LIMITED
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Mothguard
. . . ends moth damage to clothes and furnishings
Fabrics treated with this harmless process are rendered inedible to moths and other insects.
Articles may be Mothguarded in your own home, or in Simpson's Mothguard Laboratory.
For further information call Adelaide 8711—local 291
Simpson's

GOING SOUTH THIS WINTER?
If so, you'll find it helpful to consult the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements in the Monitor for suitable hotels and means of transportation.

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Nov. 29, Lynchburg, Va.; Nov. 30, Roanoke, Va.

BOSTON
Stage Door
NOW!
KATHARINE HEPBURN · GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
with GAIL PATRICK · Constance Collier · Andrea Leeds · Samuel L. Hinds · Lucille Ball
plus 2nd feature
"PRESCRIPTION FOR LOVE"
KEITH MEMORIAL

SHUBERT · EVES. 8:30 · LAST 5 TIMES
GILBERT MILLER presents
"TOVARICH"
with MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
and Original New York Cast
Evgs. $1.10-$2.75 Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20.

STATE ORPHEUM
M-G-M's Hilarious Romance
Wm. POWELL - Myrna LOY
in "Double Wedding"
Also: "DARK JOURNEY"

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL TONIGHT at 8:15
BARBARA and DAN
FARNSWORTH
SOPRANO - CELLIST
NATHAN PRICE at the Piano

BOSTON
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
THE HURRICANE
ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE...
with Dorothy LAMOUR, Jon HALL, Mary ASTOR, C. Aubrey SMITH
COLONIAL
Mats. 50c, 75c, $1.00. Evgs. 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

WILBUR—Beg. Tonight 8:30
4th Play Thea. Guild and Am. Theatre Soc Season
MILTON SHUBERT Presents in association with RUTH SELWYN
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
DIRECT FROM 409 PERFORMANCES IN LONDON & STILL PLAYING TO CAPACITY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
PEGGY SIMPSON · AUBREY MATHER and PHOEBE FOSTER
with a Distinguished Supporting Company
Evgs. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20 tax incl.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Irene Dunne—Randolph Scott
"HIGH, WIDE AND HANDSOME"
James Gleason—Zasu Pitts
"46 Naughty Girls"
Wed.—Review
"LLOYDS OF LONDON"
Edward Everett Horton
"Nobody's Fool"

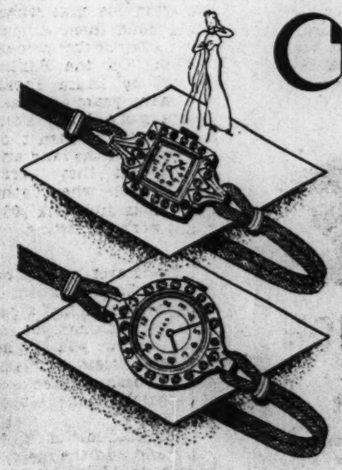
NEW YORK CITY
The Most Exciting Play in Town!
MANY MANSIONS
With Alexander Kirkland and Flora Campbell
44th St. THEATRE, W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH · LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St.
Evgs. 8.40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.40

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Challenger WATCHES



World famous designers gave style—World famous watchmakers gave accuracy—
Platinum-cased Watch, encircled with twenty diamonds - - - - 100.00
New small square case of platinum, set with twenty diamonds - - - 100.00
Challenger Watches are serviced in our own Stores across Canada.
Birks
Principal Cities in Canada
BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, LTD., TORONTO BIRKS-DINGWALL, LTD., WINNIPEG

The Home Forum

A Hidden Garden

A THIN moon was rising over the hill as we took the path across the field where the wooden sign-post pointed "Flowers—"

So brief and imperative an inscription could not be resisted, and although the daylight had nearly faded we left the car in the lane and followed the sign-post's direction.

It was lighter on the open face of the hill, and the shadows had been chased into the valley, where a thread of mist hung over a hidden stream. That momentary space between daylight and dusk had a strange magic of its own. When the little garden we had come to find sprang suddenly into view, it was as though it had been conjured out of the sweet, smoke-scented air. At one moment there had been nothing but the bare hillside and the rising moon, and the next moment we had topped the little rise, and there was the garden.

* * *

THERE SEEMED NOT an inch of ground that was not covered with flowers. Zinnias blazed in all their molten glory, setting fire to the dusk. Scarlet and orange, and amber and crimson, and all the lovely tawny shades which their tight whorls of petals can gather, flaunted and flamed in the fading light. Goldenrod, double sunflowers, and Helenium wove their way down the thick border which divided us from the garden. Snapdragons, velvet jowled, shone in their clear jewelled colors—ruby, garnet, pale topaz, and amber. There were late roses, crimson and heavy-scented. Nasturtiums wove a web of brightness at the foot of the flower beds. We stood quite still and gazed at our discovery.

The old man who came up beside us, so quietly that he startled us, was chuckling at our bewilderment. His great shoulders shook with the mirth that was consuming him. His round rosy face was entirely creased with laughter.

"'Ee be surprised summat to find they vlowers on th'down," he said. We were more surprised to hear his broad West Country tones in that eastern county. "Strangers is allus struck of it." He laughed more than ever, so that we gladly joined in. He made everything—the dusk, the moon, the valley, our puppy barking from a safe point in the field—seem an enormous joke. "I'll pick 'ee some vlowers. 'Ee did oughter come a month back, when they white lilies was out, and the delphymums. I could a' picked the lady a real bunch then, couldn't I?" He began to chuckle again at the bounty he had implied.

* * *

A LITTLE OLD lady came softly up the path from the road, a coat over her neat print dress and white apron.

"Can I help 'ee, Dad?" Her voice was soft and sweet. She stood with hands folded demurely, and they were calm, gentle hands, unscarred by work or grime.

"Nay. Show the lady and gentleman the garden, while I gather these vlowers. I'll be done shortly."

We followed her down the narrow paths between the beds, and she showed us the vegetables, and the little rock garden they had made. In amongst the potatoes and cabbages the flowers still rioted. He had planted them in great clumps but they had seeded themselves into odd corners. There were currant bushes still swathed in white curtains, as guardians of the paths down which we walked.

As we went, she told us the history of this surprising garden. "Dad" had been "on the railway," and when he retired "did not rightly like being indoors" and idle, so he took to gardening. A neighboring landowner gave him the patch on the hillside, and the Head Gardener sent over seedlings and cuttings. That was why he knew so few of their names, and yet had such magnificent blossoms. "They yellow daisies," he had said. A small saxifrage on the rock garden she had called "goldy moss." There was an added charm about their ingenuousness. They were like two children with their garden. On occasion they sent to market, or sold to people who passed by, but there was no direct laboring for profit.

"It keeps Dad happy," she said, "him as'd never be idle. And he can see the trains go by in the valley, so it makes him feel at home."

* * *

"HERE THEY BE," the gardener interrupted his little wife, bringing his great bunch of autumn flowers for her to tie. They were just of a height, the two of them; and while she stood, her face so grave over her task, he was chuckling with pleasure at his handiwork. The few shillings, which was all he would take, was small recompense for so lovely a bouquet. The flowers seemed larger and more deeply scented plucked from that friendly garden.

When we started for home it seemed that the little car was weighted with garden produce. Flowers and vegetables entirely filled the back. An excited puppy hung barking from the window. "Mother" and "Dad" stood cosily by the roadside, waving to us as we drove away. The most important engagement we had made for weeks ahead was our next visit to their happy garden.

P. W.

Night Camp

A BED of boughs in a river grove,
Tarpaulin sheets where the night winds move
A tasselled canopy held for me
By outstretched arms of a live-oak tree.

The pungent fragrance of burning wood,
Of eucalyptus, is clean and good,
A spicy ether that brings still sleep
While nature solaces hearts that weep,
Till they rise freed, with the rising sun,
From every damage the world has done.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 924 Skinner Building
London Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Federal Art Gallery, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARABANDE: *A Water-Color by Erica Karawina*

ERICA KARAWINA studied dancing and painting in Germany. She is now resident in Boston and specializes in pictures of the dance.

The reproduction here is of a water-color done from memory, on rice paper with Chinese ink and brush, of a performance by the Boston dancer, Miriam Winslow, and her concert ensemble. Line is a significant feature in Karawina's work. She strives to extract the essence of the dance she is portraying—its rhythms, its feeling—to take a heightened moment in its progress and make a composition of it. There is dynamism and design in this picture, the dignity and stateliness of the old pre-classic dance form.

Man's Indestructible Faculties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE way for humanity to overcome its fears and shortcomings is to learn the truth about man. The real man is God's image and likeness, and the material counterfeit is but a fiction—the Adam-dream.

The teachings of Christian Science are founded on the teachings of the Bible. Jesus recognized God as the Father of all; hence he turned men's thoughts from accepting the belief of material parentage as real. It is obvious that the concept of man as mortal, subject to change, sin, imperfection, hatred, fear, is diametrically opposed to that of man as created by God, Spirit.

Many are turning more and more to the Bible to find the truth of being, and are discovering that "the leaves of the tree" spoken of in Revelation are, veritably, "for the healing of the nations." Through Christian Science, many have proved that even a slight understanding of the truth contained in the Bible has been sufficient to heal sickness, or some other disability. The right application of Truth has healed beliefs of deafness, blindness, so-called incurable diseases, poverty, immorality, hatred, and sin, oftentimes instantaneously.

Since man is spiritual, his faculties are spiritual and permanent. Mary Baker Eddy gives the following enlightening definition in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 585): "EARS. Not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding."

Paul, in referring to material eyes and ears, said (I Corinthians 2:9, 10): "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit." From these words it is clear that spiritual discernment and understanding are attainable here and now. And in order to comprehend and use the things of Spirit, it is advisable to study the Bible in the light of Mrs. Eddy's writings.

Christian Science reveals the way to freedom. It unlocks the treasures of Truth, and true seekers are blessed in finding them. It reveals the indestructible faculties of true being. The result is that one becomes more spiritually alert to respond to spiritual intuitions which point to a higher sense of service, ability, and security.

Mortals have been led to believe that God, who is Spirit, created man material, subject to sin, disease, imperfection, death. This is a lie, though it would have mortals believe it to be true. A lie is not and never will be true. All the lies about a lie are equally untrue. As, for instance, that heredity, old age, accident, susceptibility to evil influences, climate, and such like, are able to retard or prevent manifestations of health, joy, completeness, and true prosperity.

Nothing can oppose God's law of harmony, and a clearer understanding of His omnipresent, impartial love and care, and of man as ever reflecting Him, brings a sense of joyous activity, health, vision, vitality, and spiritual completeness, of which the material senses cannot conceive.

To all who are striving to let divine Mind govern them, the healing truth contained in the following reference is plain (Science and Health, p. 487): "There is more Science in the perpetual exercise of the Mind-faculties than in their loss. Lost they cannot be, while Mind remains. The apprehension of this gave sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf centuries ago, and it will repeat the wonder."

The real man is maintained in perfection by God, divine Mind. In Proverbs (20:12) we read, "The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them." Then it is clear that the spiritual faculties of seeing, hearing, *et cetera*, are permanent gifts from God to man, eternally immune from any sense of depletion. Acknowledgment of this fact destroys the subtle suggestions of diminishing usefulness which often beset mankind.

Students of Christian Science learn the need of guarding their thinking. They realize the importance of rejecting suggestions that old age will curtail activity, or diminish the keenness of certain normal faculties. One not awake to the truth of being may let in such suggestions and brood over them until they are made manifest in his experience. Mrs. Eddy warns against this when she writes (Science and Health, p. 452), "The wrong thought should be arrested before it has a chance to manifest itself."

Christian Science proves that the quick rejection of disturbing, morbid, fearful, apathetic, selfish thoughts prevents their taking effect in one's experience. And the sooner one substitutes thoughts of health, joy, tenderness, compassion, and love, the better for him, and for all those he may be thinking about.

God's gifts are spiritual and eternal, and are manifested humanly in clear vision, alertness, sincerity, and love. There is no time limit to any God-given faculty. To use the understanding of this fact to promote health, peace, beauty, mutual understanding, and brotherly love opens up wonderful visions of heaven at hand, harmony and peace within.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Crow-Feather

THE wind that tugs at the thickets now
shakes earthward fragmentary snow,
pushing from sumac-crotches wedged
triangles of whiteness, knocking
silver in chunks from branch and sedge.

The wind sets maple boughs to rocking,
from sheathed and waiting buds and edges
of winter bark flicks flakes of sky
down to the sky already fallen.

And here upon the hillward gust
drifts something more than crystal dust
across the hurt and rime-stung eyes:
out of the blue gulf done with snowing,
out of the blinding morning skies,

a feather, black and bright, comes blowing
down from a slow and voiceless bird,—
on the white earth, lies mute and lonely
as a lost and dark and perfect word.

FRANCES FROST

LAS FACULTADES INDESTRUCTIBLES DEL HOMBRE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA ÚNICA manera por la cual el género humano puede vencer sus temores e insuficiencias es aprendiendo la verdad acerca del hombre. El hombre verdadero es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, y la falsificación material no es más que una ficción—el sueño de Adán.

Las doctrinas de la Ciencia Cristiana se fundan en las enseñanzas de la Biblia. Jesús reconoció a Dios como el Padre de todos; así podía prevenir que los hombres aceptasen las creencias del parentesco material como reales. Es evidente que el concepto del hombre como mortal, sujeto a cambio, pecado, imperfección, odio, temor, es diametralmente opuesto al entendimiento de que el hombre es creado por Dios, el Espíritu.

Muchos están dirigiendo su pensamiento cada vez más hacia la Biblia, para encontrar en ella la verdad sobre la existencia, y están descubriendo que en verdad "las hojas del arbol", del cual se habla en el Apocalipsis, son "para la sanidad de las naciones." Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana muchos han demostrado que un entendimiento de la verdad contenida en la Biblia, por pequeño que sea, ha sido suficiente para curar la enfermedad o cualquier otra dificultad. La aplicación correcta de la Verdad ha curado creencias de sordera, ceguedad, enfermedades que se consideraban incurables, pobreza, inmoralidad, odio y otro pecado; a veces instantáneamente.

Puesto que el hombre es espiritual, sus facultades son espirituales y permanentes. Mary Baker Eddy nos da la siguiente definición iluminadora en el Glosario de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS—pág. 585): "OIDOS. No representan órganos de los así-llamados sentidos corporales sino el entendimiento espiritual."

San Pablo, refiriéndose a ojos y oídos materiales, dijo (I. Corintios, 2:9, 10): "Cosas que ojo no vió, ni oído oyó, y que jamás entraron en pensamiento humano, las cosas grandes . . . ha preparado Dios para los que le aman. Pero a nosotros nos las ha revelado Dios por medio de su Espíritu." De esto se puede deducir claramente que la percepción y el entendimiento espirituales se pueden alcanzar aquí, ahora mismo. Y para comprender las cosas del Espíritu y hacer uso de ellas, es recomendable que se estudie la Biblia bajo la luz de los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela el camino a la libertad. Abre los tesoros de la Verdad, así que los que sinceramente la buscan, son bendecidos al encontrarla. Revela las facultades indestructibles de la existencia verdadera. El resultado es que uno llega a estar más alerta espiritualmente para responder a las intuiciones espirituales que nos dirigen hacia un concepto más elevado de servicio, capacidad, y seguridad.

Los mortales han estado acostumbrados a creer que Dios, el cual es Espíritu, ha creado al hombre material, sujeto a pecado, enfermedad, imperfección y muerte. Esto es una mentira, aunque quisiera hacer creer a los mortales que es verdad. Todas las mentiras acerca de una mentira son igualmente faltas de verdad,—como, por ejemplo, que las condiciones heredadas, la vejez, los accidentes, la susceptibilidad a malas influencias, el clima y otras cosas parecidas, son capaces de retardar o impedir las manifestaciones de salud, alegría, perfección y prosperidad verdadera.

Nada puede oponerse a la ley divina de la armonía; y un entendimiento claro de la omnipresencia de Dios, con Su amor imparcial y Su cuidado, y del hombre como reflejo eterno de Dios, trae una experiencia de actividad gozosa, salud, visión, vitalidad, y perfección espiritual tal como los sentidos materiales no la pueden concebir.

Para todos los que están procurando ser gobernados por la Mente divina, la verdad sanadora contenida en el pasaje siguiente es evidente (CIENCIA Y SALUD, pág. 487): "Hay más Ciencia en el ejercicio perpetuo de las facultades de la Mente que en su pérdida. No pueden perderse mientras la Mente permanezca. La percepción de esta verdad restauró la vista a los ciegos y el oído a los sordos en siglos pasados, y volverá a producir este milagro."

El hombre verdadero es mantenido en perfección por Dios, la Mente divina. En PROVERBIOS (20:12) leemos: "El oído que oye, y el ojo que ve, Jehová los ha hecho a entrambos." Es claro, pues, que las facultades espirituales de ver, oír, etcetera, son dones permanentes de Dios al hombre, eternamente libres de todo sentido de agotamiento. El reconocimiento de este hecho destruye las falsas sugestiones, que tan a menudo acosan al género humano, de que nuestra eficacia va disminuyendo gradualmente. Los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana aprenden la necesidad de proteger su pensamiento. Comprenden la importancia de rechazar las sugestiones de que la vejez pueda impedir la actividad o menguar la agudez de ciertas facultades normales. Una persona que no sea consciente de la verdad de la existencia puede permitir que tales sugestiones entren en su pensamiento y tal vez llegar a preocuparse por ellas, hasta que se manifiesten en su experiencia. Mary Baker Eddy nos previene contra este peligro, cuando escribe (CIENCIA Y SALUD, pág. 452): "El pensamiento erróneo debiera corregirse antes de que tenga ocasión de manifestarse."

La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que un rechazamiento rápido de los pensamientos perturbadores, morbosos, temerosos, apáticos, y egoístas evita que produzcan su efecto en nuestra experiencia. Y cuanto más pronto los sustituyamos por pensamientos de salud, alegría, solicitud, compasión y caridad, tanto mejor será para nosotros y para todos aquellos en quienes estemos pensando.

Los dones de Dios son espirituales y eternos y se manifiestan humanamente en vista clara, vigilancia, sinceridad y amor. No hay limitación de tiempo y edad para ninguna de las facultades que Dios nos ha dado. Al aplicar el entendimiento de este hecho para promover salud, paz, belleza, simpatía y amor al prójimo se nos manifiesta una gloriosa visión de un cielo aquí en la tierra, lleno de harmonía y de paz interior.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Calendar History

THE deeper we plunge into the past, the more numerous are the calendars that we find to have been in active operation. Not only did many civilizations—Mayan and Scandinavian, for instance—have calendars distinctive to themselves. In Babylon, 4500 years ago, there appear to have been local calendars corresponding to local dialects. In classical Greece more than a hundred calendars have been identified, nor need we be astonished unduly by this multiplicity. Time was reckoned by the month as a basic unit, and the month, as the word implies, was determined according to the phases of the moon. It was with the naked eye that the moon was observed and a new moon—faint in the sky—was not always discerned on the same evening by people in different places. The same calendar might thus be variable in application. And in periods where sacred observances, as well as secular activities, were regulated strictly according to the calendar, the confusion—as Moslems have sometimes had reason to know—was regrettable. Some kind of uniformity in such calendars was thus desirable, and in Palestine, after the exile, the Jews lit bonfires as beacons, beginning at Jerusalem, to signal the first day of the year and the first Sabbath of the month. The practice, we are told, only ended with the fall of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and it illustrates the conditions under which, even in a highly cultivated province of the Roman Empire, the calendar had to be made available.

The whole of this panorama of confusion becomes intelligible when we realize that the makers of these conflicting and diverse calendars were faced with, and were trying to solve, the same essential problem. That problem may be stated in a couple of sentences. How are we to adjust mundane days to lunar months and solar years? How are we to arrange lunar months also within solar years? Keep those questions clearly in mind and there is a clue to the chaos. . . .

The historical landscape, strewn with calendars, may thus be described as a vast battlefield. Everywhere there was raging a direct conflict—a warfare in the heavens—between the sun and the moon as an authority over the calendar. On the one hand, man started with the moon. On the other hand, he finds that he cannot do without the sun. He is thus "in a strait betwixt" the sovereign of the day and the regent of the night. Is it possible for him to establish a chronological condominium that shall include both rival deities? . . .

We must follow this struggle between the sun and the moon in two major campaigns. The earlier of these campaigns may be described as Babylon versus Egypt. The latter may be described as Greece versus Rome. In both of the campaigns, the moon first held the field. In both of the campaigns the sun ultimately triumphed.—From "The Romance of the Calendar," by P. W. WILSON. (New York: Norton.)

The Blue Mosque

WE WENT outside and I mounted the Morning Star, and we started for the Blue Mosque. The streets were narrow and there were so many people sitting on their heels against the walls that I was afraid the Star would step on them, so I made no effort to guide him. I left him to pick his way of his own accord. This he did so deftly that no one was trampled on, although it seemed miraculous to me that they were not.

The Blue Grotto of Capri is the only place I have seen which holds the soft, blue light which envelops the Blue Mosque of Baghdad. . . . I stood at the door drinking in the enchantment of the place. The intense quietness and absence of any sound affected me strangely. It was so beautiful, and still there was no eye to see. It was like an enchanted palace. . . .

I cannot describe the Blue Mosque as I saw it this morning in the sumptuous, oppressive calm which enveloped it, but the thought that came to me most vividly was, that if it had been carved out of a huge turquoise it could not have been more beautifully blue. It had the unreal shimmering quality of a mirage; it was like a glowing blue gem enveloped in a soft mist. Time has dealt lovingly with it. There was not a harsh note anywhere.

It was with an effort that I focused my mind upon the details of the place, the whole was so entrancing. . . . The walls were blue and were almost covered with mosaics, blue and gold predominating. The columns were blue with capitals gilded a dull copper color combined with green traceries.

The windows looked as if they were made of variegated, semi-precious stones. A small amount of black was introduced to bring out the colors. A light, utterly soft and radiant, filtered through the arabesques of colored glass.—From "Camel Bells of Baghdad," by JANET MILLER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Summer Memory

AN afterglow of sunset lingers still,
The opalescent water tranquil lies,
A little boat with deep cerulean sail
Accents the paler pastels of the skies:
We look beyond the shore line toward the hills
To where we know the golden moon will rise.

GWEN CASTLE

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper . 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1937

State Probes Revere Police About Rackets

Mayor and Chief of Police Face Investigators in Clean-Up Inquiry

Facts Are Sought

Mayor Declares He Did Not Demand Resignation of Police Head

The police department of Revere came under scrutiny of state investigators today as they sought to "clean up" that city upon orders of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The state is seeking to find out why horse race bookmaking and other illicit rackets were able to flourish in Revere until they resulted in the murder of Louis Gaeta, six days ago.

Prodded by the investigators, Mayor James M. O'Brien, of Revere, summoned Chief of Police Edward J. Tighe to come to his office at 9:30 this morning.

The chief did not receive the notification until later, however, and so did not appear at the Mayor's office until 1:30 p. m. He then conferred for five minutes with the Mayor.

After the conference, Mr. Tighe refused to answer questions of reporters and left the building. Mayor O'Brien said the police chief had declined to talk with him and had requested a second interview tomorrow at 10 a. m., which the Mayor granted.

Did Not Ask Resignation

"Did you ask the chief to resign?" the Mayor was asked. "No, I did not," was the reply.

"Did Tighe offer to resign?" "You'll have to ask him about that."

"Do you have any statement to make about outsiders coming in here to 'clean up' the town?"

"You bet I have. It's a pip, but I'm not ready to make it public yet. It's not quite completed. When it's ready, and my patience is exhausted, then I'll release it."

The Mayor said he would begin an investigation of his own into conditions in Revere. He will question a number of Revere police officers, he indicated, including some ranking officers.

"Are you planning a shakeup in the police department?" he was asked. "There will be no change, unless, of course, something happens to the police chief," he answered.

Asked if he is the head of the police department, Mayor O'Brien acknowledged that, under the city charter, he is.

"Have you ever interfered with the conduct of the department?" was a question. "No, but there have been times when I wished I had."

To Query His Plain Clothes Men

The Mayor said he would like to question the two plain clothes officers appointed by himself to suppress gambling and rackets in the city, but was "informed they were in Boston today and could not be reached."

At 2 o'clock, the Mayor left City Hall and returned to his home at 62 Pleasant Street, Revere. It was indicated he would question several members of the police department there later in the day.

Both the chief and the Mayor were questioned at length yesterday by investigators assigned by District Attorney William J. Foley at request of the Governor. The inquiry is headed by Capt. James T. Sheehan, of the Boston police.

The Mayor appeared at his office in Revere City Hall this morning for the first time in two weeks. He waited for Mr. Tighe. Later, Captain Sheehan called upon him at City Hall.

Earlier, Captain Sheehan appeared in Chelsea District Court to prosecute Charles Sidd, of Revere, who had been arrested Saturday night in a store on Shirley Avenue, Revere, and charged with maintaining a gambling nuisance and setting up and promoting a lottery.

Court Continues Case

Police charged that they found 200 horse race betting slips upon him. Horse race betting is illegal in Massachusetts, except at the parimutuel machines located at the race tracks.

Judge Paul J. McDonald continued the case against Sidd until Thursday after he had pleaded not guilty. He released the prisoner in $500 bail.

Several persons questioned yesterday by Captain Sheehan who had been held on technical charges of suspicion were released from custody today. They included William L. O'Brien Jr., and Louis B. Fox.

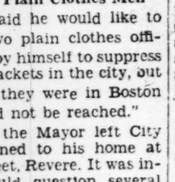
Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder, with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 30's tonight; Tuesday generally fair and moderately cold; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	50	Minneapolis	4	6
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	22	18	New York	40	40
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	48	48
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	38	38
Kansas City	34	24	St. Louis	32	24
Los Angeles	58	56	S. Francisco	52	52
Miami	66	66	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 29.
B—Minimum, Nov. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:56 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 9:09 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.,

N. E. Utilities to Spend Millions on Construction

In Boston Today

Comerford Tells $35,000,000 Plans

Echoes of President Roosevelt's proposed national home building boom were felt in New England today with the announcement by the Boston Edison Company and the New England Power Association of a construction budget estimated between $30,000,0000 and $35,000,000 for the next two years.

Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts was today informed of the gigantic construction budget by Frank D. Comerford, president of the Edison Company and chairman of the Power Association, who said that figures "were dependent on our ability to finance soundly and on fair business activity."

Referring to recent building proposals out of Washington, Mr. Comerford asked that it be kept in mind that "Massachusetts companies have always been regulated under the prudent investment theory." The power company's head made his assertions in a reply to an inquiry received from Congressman McCormack who is trying to ascertain the extent to which New England proposes to follow the lead of the President in giving impetus to the building trades upon which permanent recovery is held dependent.

Liner Brings Cargo Of Silver Coins

Silver coins such as those that once attracted pirates to sailing ships came into Boston Harbor today in the strong room of the steamer American Trader of the United States Line. Stowed in the room were 2646 boxes of the coin shipped from London to the Federal Reserve Bank at New York.

Police were at Pier 4, East Boston, today to guard the cargo while the steamer remained in port today. She will sail tonight for New York after discharging six of her 23 passengers and about 400 tons of her cargo.

Tax Prosecutor Behind in Taxes

Morris M. Goldman, now handling the state's case against an alleged tax collecting racket in which deputy collectors are charged with extorting excessive fees from delinquent tax payers, today admitted that three days before he started his tax drive he paid back excise taxes owed by himself and his wife for the years 1929, 1931 and 1934.

Mr. Goldman denied, however, that he knew anything about unpaid personal property taxes levied against the firm of Goldman and Matthews for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 by the City of Boston, although it was said in City Hall circles today that the accounts were still outstanding. This firm was dissolved, he said, three years ago and so far as he knew all taxes had been paid.

City Hall records find the firm in arrears to the amount of $15.75 for 1931, $17.75 for 1932 and $6.58 for 1933.

As for the excise charges, Mr. Goldman stated that he had not acted promptly because of tactics pursued by deputy tax collectors, tactics which he is now engaged in eradicating, he said. He had owed $43 for 1919; $9.65 for 1931; $16.34 for 1934. The last named figure was levied against Mrs. Goldman. These back taxes were paid by Mr. Goldman just before the State assigned him to the task of cracking down on a tax collecting "racket" that will result, he said, in the questioning and possible dismissal of dozens of deputy tax collectors.

Moriarty Plans Shoe Campaign

James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, today announced that the drive to stimulate the state's shoe industry and to ban reciprocal trade agreements with Czechoslovakia would be outlined next Thursday at a meeting called by Governor Hurley. The meeting was announced by the commissioner for 2 p. m. in the State House. Manufacturers, state officials and mayors of the shoe cities will attend.

State University In Boston Sought

An investigation to determine the advisability of establishing a State university in the city of Boston was authorized in a resolve filed today with the Clerk of the House by Representative Charles Miller of this city. The university would be free to young residents of Massachusetts and would be financed by the Commonwealth.

"Massachusetts now has a state college (Amherst), but its location is so far from Boston that it is impossible for ambitious young men and women to attend," said Mr. Miller.

He added that hundreds of people had called his attention to the need of such an institution of higher learning for needy students.

The Representative also filed a bill today calling for the construction of a municipal and library building in the Dorchester District which he said was one of the few districts without these advantages. Under the bill, Boston would be authorized to borrow money for the purpose.

Record Cod Catch By New Trawler

Captain "Eddy" Johnson of Irving Usen's new trawler, Winchester, set the record today for the largest single catch of codfish to come into Boston this year. Tying up at the fish pier from Quereau Bank, the Winchester brought 2670 pounds of cod and 16,500 pounds of other fish. Wholesale dealers quoted 4½ to 6½ cents a pound for cod according to size.

Grain Exporting Revival Sought

Possible revival of the lucrative grain exporting that once flourished in Boston's port is seen as a result of steps that are being taken to put North Atlantic ports on a par with Canadian ports in the matter of duty on Canadian grain when it reaches United Kingdom ports.

Several trial shipments of Canadian wheat of 4000 bushels each were sent out of North Atlantic ports late in October and the first of them to reach London was accepted free of duty by the British Government, according to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. Formerly a duty was assessed by Great Britain on goods from its colonies that were shipped via ports of another nation.

Present requirements of documentary evidence that the British importer's order preceded the shipment of the grain from Canada may be eliminated, Mr. Davis said, by arrangement in the pending reciprocal trade pact now under negotiation between the United States and Great Britain.

'Joker' in N.E. Flood Compacts Declared Peril

Would Wreck U. S. Power Program, Judson King Bulletin Says

Laid to 3 Lawyers

Plan Would Reserve Land and Power Rights to States Concerned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Wreckage of the federal power development program would result from ratification of the two New England flood control compacts, containing "joker" clause reserving to the states land ownership and power rights, Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, charged today.

In a 25-page bulletin, Mr. King declared this clause in the Connecticut and Merrimack River compacts would strike down federal control of water power in the people's interest, "violate the federal power policy established in 1920, paralyze the power commission, hamstring the President's regional conservation program, and establish the utilities' doctrine of states' rights as a national policy."

Under the compacts, Mr. King added, "it seems clear that a state could develop power and sell it to a private company without the consent of the Federal Government."

Mr. King attributed authorship of the much discussed "joker" clause to three New England attorneys whom he characterized as "three of the keenest private utility lawyers in New England."

Attorneys Described

These men are Walter S. Fenton of Vermont, Robert W. Upton of New Hampshire and Henry I Harriman of Massachusetts. Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Harriman was "president and is now chairman of the executive committee and director of the great New England Power Association. Mr. Fenton is counsel for the Green Mountain Power Corporation of Vermont, a principal subsidiary of the New England association; added to which Mr. Upton is now counsel for New Hampshire officials seeking to construct a flood control reservoir on the upper Connecticut River with state money and permit Mr. Harriman's companies to secure control of 80 per cent of the power. . . .

"The central desire of the entire power industry is to strike down Federal control of water power and vest it in the states. A dam on a Vermont stream will serve as a legal precedent as well as one on the Mississippi."

Mr. Fenton's contention that the "joker" clause would wreck the Federal power program was upheld by a prominent Washington power official who said the compacts would take New England [illegible] and destroy the national scope of the Federal Government program. Under this program, outlined in the original Conservation bill, the New England districts would be established as one of seven "TVA's."

Two-Way Vote

"The presence of this joker," Mr. King wrote, "enables the New England delegation in Congress and their friends in other states to talk and vote for flood protection, which is popular, and at the same time to vote to kill federal jurisdiction over water power.

"Organized New England, then, with a few courageous exceptions, becomes the spearhead phalanx at this session of Congress in an attempt to take the heart out of the Federal Water Power Act, and also to defeat the President's conservation program, block ratification of the St. Lawrence Treaty if and when it is presented, and ensure to private corporations control of power to be developed at all flood control dams in the future."

When the Federal Government objections to the flood compacts as drafted by the New England states were made public, New England officials declared War Department legal and engineering staffs participated in the compact proceedings, and it was believed they had authority to represent Washington. Thus, the New England officials said, it was believed unnecessary for them to con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

The Anti-Betting Drive Moves On



By a Staff Photographer

Delivering the Petition to the Secretary of State

Left to Right—Arnold Messenger; Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, President of New England Anti-Gambling Association; Godfrey L. Cabot, Member of Advisory Committee; Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State

Abuses of Radio Are Denounced As Threat to Home

Radio programs of overly exciting nature for children, together with "medicine show" features over the air, were denounced today by George Henry Payne, federal communications commissioner, in a lecture at Sacred Heart Country Day School in Newton. He described how those profiting from such programs had been able to circumvent curtailment.

"Protests from all sections of the country," said Mr. Payne, "have come to me over the evil effects on children's minds of the so-called blood and thunder, kidnaping children's programs. The letters come from parents who find themselves confronted with a problem with which they are unable to cope. Even a congressman informed me that the programs had become so bad that the radio is never turned on in his house.

"Fortunately, these protests are having some effect, for the head of one of the large networks sent word to me the other day that they had abolished the blood and thunder thrillers and were broadcasting in the children's hours intelligent and interesting stories that had the approval of educators and parents' associations.

Other Abuses Thrive

"But unfortunately if there is evidence of some desire to reform in the matter of blood-curdling children's programs, there is no such evidence in the matter of programs that are outwardly indecent or replete with double entendre and objectionable innuendoes. These and the sale of deleterious drugs and food products constitute the basis of the most serious criticism that can be launched against broadcasting.

"Because of the large amount of money made through advertising of the products, it has apparently been almost impossible to cure an outrageous situation. Showing the power the lobbyists who infest Washington are able to wield, we have the famous, or perhaps infamous, case of a western station that in one day's program violated the Pure Food Act 44 times. In order to revoke the license of this station, one of the most scholarly and able of the young attorneys was assigned to the case and according to his superiors produced as strong a case as was possible.

"In the course of his work, he was threatened that if he continued influence would be used to have him removed or demoted. He continued the work but no attention was paid to his evidence, the license was granted to the station which should have been taken off the air, and the young man was demoted.

"Not long before this, I had learned of a case where a young field inspector had made charges of dishonesty against his superior officer; the man against whom the charges were made was continued in office with a slight reduction of salary, while the man who made the charges was practically immediately dismissed."

Mercury Hops Up And Down Again

Boston and New York were experiencing a wide range of temperature today, following the heavy week end rains. This morning at 1 o'clock the weather bureau station at the Boston airport reported a high of 62 degrees. This was only two degrees below the all-time warm record for this date set in 1916.

By tonight, however, the weather bureau predicted it would be in the lower 30's, cold enough to freeze much of the excess water left by the 2.28 inches of rain that fell Saturday night and Sunday, thus ending possibility of flood damage.

Christmas Goods From Many Lands Jam Boston Piers

Port of Boston Business

Boston piers were turned into virtual Christmas shops last week where a large portion of the imports consisted of Christmas gifts, ornaments and supplies, according to the figures given out today by Joseph A. Maynard, the collector of customs.

Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom contributed liberally to the supply of toys, games and novelties that flooded the piers last week.

Trouble in China did not hinder the lucrative flow of trade to this country as Japanese boats continued to bring in large quantities of Chinese goods shipped from Hong Kong and Shanghai. Because the domestic season on swordfish has closed, large quantities of frozen fish were received from Japan.

Business of the Port of Boston last week, reviewed statistically:

	Week Ending Nov. 27	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$2,354,738	$3,200,355
Import for warehouse	426,993	597,360
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	242,906	732,103
Duties collected	383,528	590,348
Wool imports (lbs.)	196,492	743,066
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 27	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	14,937,195	16,566,772
Duties collected	$10,776,027	$13,285,469

Anti-Betting Petition Of 33,623 Filed

Secretary of State Gets Plea to Close Down Horse and Dog Races

Closely Guarded

Four Armed Men Bore Document to State House This Afternoon

Transported to the State House in an armored truck and protected by four armed guards plus a state police officer, initiative petitions to illegalize horse and dog race betting in Massachusetts, bearing 33,623 signatures, arrived at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, today.

This marked the first time that petitions have been guarded with such extreme caution, according to Mr. Cook.

"It is not without reason that we bring these petitions to the State House in an armored truck, under the protection of armed guards," explained Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, which is sponsoring the effort. "Some petitions have been stolen from us. Several of our workers who have been circulating the petitions have been offered large sums of money to turn over their lists of signatures for destruction.

"On the separate petition against dog track betting, our representatives in Holyoke was offered $2500 to jettison the signatures that he and his helpers had collected in that area," Dr. Hadley continued. "To me, this in a confession of fear and guilt on the part of the people interested in continuing the dog rackets. This fear may lead to desperate action. Legislators have been bought in the past and now it is not unlikely that they will be threatened."

The armored truck drew up to the door under the broad arch at the back of the State House about midmorning. As if they had been convoying a large corporation's monthly pay roll, the guards and their state police escort carried the petitions into the building and were taken by elevator to the third floor. They went directly to the office of Mr. Cook, who signed a receipt for the instruments expected to drive from Massachusetts gambling devices which opponents claim send $40,000,000 out of the state every year.

Dr. Hadley said that as a matter of legislative tactics, his organization will file a single separate petition against dog betting.

"We are firmly convinced that on this separate and single issue, the Legislature will be forced to act without waiting to put the matter on the ballot for the decision of the people next November," he told reporters.

If dog racing is repealed by the General Court, Dr. Hadley declared that there will be no dog track betting next summer.

"Several millions of dollars will stay in the pockets of our citizens instead of going out of the state for the benefit of a rotten and unscrupulous crowd of gangsters and racketeers," said Dr. Hadley.

Accompanying the anti-gambling leader, the guards and the petitions were Godfrey L. Cabot, prominent Boston business man and member of the Advisory Council of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, and James R. Brooks, Boston lawyer and executive vice president of the group.

Mr. Brooks said that 20,000 of the 33,623 signatures had been secured through the co-operation of pastors in 2000 Massachusetts Protestant churches.

Of the $40,000,000 which Dr. Hadley and his associates claim go to racketeers every year, the state receives only "a paltry $1,500,000 in taxes—less than enough to care for the increases in welfare rolls due to gambling losses.

"These same losses represent money which should be going to the landlord, grocer, baker and other merchants," they declare.

Appeal for P. R. In Boston Voting Made by Parkman

A plea for proportional representation in Boston was voiced today at a luncheon of the Massachusetts Civic League by Henry Parkman Jr. speaking for Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin.

Mr. Parkman referred to the fact that more persons voted against Mr. Tobin than for him, despite the fact Mr. Tobin's plurality was substantially greater than that enjoyed by any recent mayoralty candidate. Under proportional representation, Mr. Parkman pointed out, the device of splitting opponents' votes and other machine practices resorted to in Boston are made unavailing.

Tammany Broken

He recited the experiences of Cincinnati, Ohio, in breaking up machine politics by adopting P. R. and noted that the results obtained from New York's first use of P. R. this month indicate the power of Tammany is broken in that city.

Today's Civic League meeting was called to discuss Boston elections following scandals that surrounded the polls early this month.

State Senator Sybil Holmes explained her bill, now awaiting legis-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Municipal Court Justice Resigns

Judge John Perrins, of the West Roxbury (Mass.) Municipal Court, submitted his resignation to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today. It is effective as of the close of business tomorrow.

The judge retired under the new state law permitting voluntary resignations of those over 70 years of age at three-quarters pay. He is 75 and has been standing justice in West Roxbury for 33 years. He was appointed by Gov. John L. Bates.

The resignation added another to the long list of Massachusetts justices who have retired voluntarily this year under the new statute. His successor will be named by Governor Hurley.

Maine G. O. P. Ponders Choice Of Politician or Scholar

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 29—Serving to enliven the "off season" in State politics, comes an interesting report emanating from eastern Maine that Dr. Clarence C. Little of Bar Harbor, former president of the University of Maine, may become the next chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Dr. Little is head of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory. He does not belong to the committee, and an argument brought up against his ascendancy to its leadership is that he should first have served as a member. He is considered, however, a sound and able organizer; and many Republicans express the view that notwithstanding his lack of experience in the committee's councils, he would be an ideal choice for the chairmanship.

In fact, many contend that his never having been closely identified with party management enhances the wisdom of his selection. Persons so thinking base their opinion on what they term a rapidly growing feeling against the professional politician, or the man who makes politics a business.

Recent events in Boston and in New York, they point out, serve in a manner to bear out their conclusion. In Dr. Little they believe they would be getting a man who would meet favor in this respect. Chairman Eugene Sewell, present head of the committee, has not resigned; but it has been reported he stands ready to do so, once a successor agreeable to him is named.

Further in regard to Republican problems, a division of opinion appears among state leaders as to a pre-primary caucus that would enable the selection of the candidates generally felt to be best qualified, such candidates then to be given the endorsement of party leaders. Of course that would be ticklish business. Those are strong for it who do not like the primary any-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Navy Promises Mrs. Rogers To Buy Spring Clothing Now

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—New England's only woman Representative proposed two weeks ago a plan similar to that announced recently by President Roosevelt to aid industry—immediate purchases of supplies by Government departments.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell, Mass., Republican, obtained assurances from the Navy Department that spring orders for clothing and blankets would be placed immediately.

The President indicated $21,000,000 would be spent in orders for textile goods under his proposal to expedite Government expenditures totaling $245,000,000 for goods and materials.

Tax Modification Seen

Representative John W. McCormack, Boston Democrat, predicts the surplus profits tax will be modified or repealed during the special session.

Mr. McCormack, member of the House Ways and Means Committee studying proposed tax revision, believes in "drastic modification or repeal" of the tax as "an aid to business."

New England Senators plan to confer this week on the Connecticut and Merrimac river flood control compacts to determine whether they will attempt to obtain congressional approval at this session or wait until next year.

They have been awaiting the return of Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat, from the Dominican Republic. Senator Walsh was scheduled to arrive today.

Senator Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut Democrat, announced he would call the meeting of Senators from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Submarine Station

Rhode Island and Connecticut congressmen opposed the navy's proposal to reopen a torpedo station at Alexandria, Va. They said employment in the Newport, R. I., torpedo station had increased from 800 to 3300 in the past four years, but they feared operation of the Alex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Tall Potato Tale Gives Maine Prize To Idaho Governor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 29 (AP)—A certificate emblematic of victory in a champion "tall potato story contest" was awarded last night by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine to Gov. Barzilla W. Clark of Idaho for asserting Idaho potatoes are best.

Mr. Barrows had offered a winter's supply of "best potatoes obtainable" to the Maine household consuming the most tubers during National Potato Week. Mr. Clark, learning of this, promptly announced that he felt it his duty to donate the prize to the family, inasmuch as the "best obtainable" potatoes grew in Idaho.

The Chief Executive of New England's potato-growing state thanked Governor Clark but said last night that to supply a Maine family with a winter's supply would take the "major portion" of the Idaho potato crop and would create a potato famine in the western state. Simultaneously Governor Barrows awarded the certificate.

Verbal "hostilities" between the two began several weeks ago when Governor Clark challenged Governor Barrows to a potato-picking contest in a field of "Idaho russets." Governor Barrows accepted but suggested some other meeting place, as he was not accustomed to "picking small potatoes."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Jan Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Lonsdale. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:20. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

University—
"High, Wide and Handsome," featuring Irene Dunn and Randolph Scott. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Forty Naughty Girls," with James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.



Coolidge Corner—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also Jim Henry, Detective." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Hub—
"Mr. Boggs Steps Out," 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Lost Horizon," featuring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt and others. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy, 2:30, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

State and Orpheum—
"Double Wedding," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m. Both theaters: 12:52, 4:04, 7:16, 10:28. Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Orpheum: 11:25 a. m. Both theaters: 2:37, 5:49, 9:01.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50 6:35, 9:30. Also "Hold 'Em Navy," with Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle and Benny Baker. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer, Ray Milland and Oscar Homolka. 11 a. m., 1:54, 4:48, 7:35, 10:22. Stage: "Footloose Fancies," featuring Hal LeRoy. Disappearing Water Ballet, and Charioteers.

Fenway and Paramount—
Eddie Cantor in "Ali Baba Goes to Town." Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:25, 1:15, 4:00, 6:50, 9:35. Also César Romero and Phyllis Brooks in "Dangerously Yours." Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Yellowstone National Park," "Grocery Rackets," "Mickey Mouse," "The American Business," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Big Town Girl," featuring Claire Trevor. 11:00 a. m., 1:52, 5:02, 7:54, 10:29. Stage: Lamberti in "Mirthquakes." Marian Beleit, English Brothers, Jack Williams, Gower and Jeannie.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 11:06 a. m., 1:52, 4:37, 7:23, 10:09. Also "Prescription for Romance," with Kent Taylor. 10 a. m., 12:46, 3:31, 6:17, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Old Soak," starring Wallace Beery. 10:43 a. m., 1:41, 3:05, 8:13. Also "Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 9, 11:58 a. m., 2:12, 6:30, 9:44.

Exeter—
"Bad Guy," with Bruce Cabot and Virginia Gray. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Heidi," starring Shirley Temple, 3:18, 6:15, 9:10.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Lancer Spy," featuring Dolores Del Rio and Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Loretta Young, Clark Gable, and Jack Oakie in "Call of the Wild." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:46. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 8:50, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:36, 8:32.



Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital of music for soprano voice and cello by Barbara and Dan Farnsworth. Nathan Price, accompanist. 8:15.

Germanic Museum—
Fifth of 13 organ recitals given by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Boston Public Library—
"The Responsibility of Labor and Capital," a debate between Harvard University Debating Council and Dartmouth College. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Dr. George H. Edgell, will give a lecture on Leonardo Da Vinci. Main Lecture Hall. 3 p. m.

Children's Museum—
Noah's Ark Club and Junior Stamp Club. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

At Christmas
Give Her a
Cashmere Sweater
from
Forrest Oakley INC.
1313 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buying a Home?
Let us help you to find just the place you have in mind.
If you have a dream of a home, perhaps we can help that dream come true.
We have carefully inspected the homes on our list, and offer only what we can fully recommend
Our friendly service includes Refinancing, Insurance, Property Management, and the sale of Business Properties and Apartments.
Paul D. Crandall
334 Investment Bldg. District 9246
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Open from 7:15 a. m. until 7:30 p. m
Breakfast 25c and 35c
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 50c up
17th CAFETERIA
Nancy A. Depue
724 Seventeenth St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.



Since 1855
For the Best in Flowers
Small's
North 7000 Dupont Circle, Wash., D. C.



The Allies Inn
● Breakfast
● Dinner
● Luncheon
● Guest Rooms
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address
MISS W. MAY DARBY
East Falls Church, Virginia

The Coat With Nine Lives
KUPPENHEIMER VALGORA
$40
Its nine points of superiority result from the blending of Alpaca, Mohair and Fine Wool.
Grosner
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Have Your
FALL PERMANENT WAVE
at the
Willard Beauty Salon
under the direction of Robert of Paris
SPECIAL RATE
$7.50
Consult with Mr. Robert on your new coiffure every Tuesday and Thursday
Willard Hotel Beauty Salon
Mezzanine Floor Dist. 5445
F St. Entrance NAtional 4420
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN YOU are in the nation's capital, be sure to take advantage of the services of advertisers in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
For information telephone:
NATIONAL 2142
Hours, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Large Audience Hails Rachmaninoff

The Arts in Boston

It was heartening to observe the substantial size of the audience that gathered to hear Sergei Rachmaninoff play the piano in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon; more heartening to note the spontaneity and warmth of the applause that greeted him and rewarded his playing. Fine music in surpassing actual performance still has a public, for all the encroachments of mechanical transmission.

Yesterday's program opened with the seldom-heard Liszt Prelude "after Bach" called "Weeping, Plaints, Sorrow," descriptive according to the fashion of the composer, but played with a restraint that saved it from banality. The "Italian" Concerto of Bach was eloquently proclaimed, with a fine clarity and proportion. Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, op. 31, no. 2, revealed the pianist as the penetrating interpreter of great music, intent on communicating the profound emotional content of the score. The Chopin Scherzo in C sharp minor gave play to his brilliant technique and bravura.

These four works constituted the first half of the program, and its more interesting musically. For the rest, there was the Debussy "Suite Bergamasque," in a rather heavy-handed performance which missed the evanescence of the music; an unfamiliar Prelude and the "Oriental Sketch" of the pianist, and Liszt's "Voices of the Woods" and "Dance of the Gnomes." And of course the numerous extra pieces.

Mr. Rachmaninoff not only remains one of the great pianists of our day, but he seems to grow in stature. No one places a magnificent technical and musical equipment more selflessly at the service of the masters. L. A. S.

The American Folk Singers

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, under the aegis of the Works Progress Administration, a pair of music projects was presented in the form of the American Folk Singers, conducted by Thomas Johnson, and the Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, under the baton of Solomon Braslavsky. Between the groups offered by the singers, the orchestra gave a good account of itself in numbers by Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Strauss. The choral portion of the program listed spirituals and miscellaneous items by Brahms, Archangelsky, Gretchninoff and others.

There were 15 members in the singing group, and one of the most hopeful features of their performance was the absence of scores, in addition to the ability to sing creditably a cappella. Singers who have "learned their notes" are usually in a position to give the best interpretation of the music they essay. We found this group in possession of voices of good quality, with evidence of careful training and obviously aware of the requirements to be met. Mr. Johnson has promising material, as indicated in the "Glory Train," sung with feeling and imagination. The final cadence in particular revealed the result of careful rehearsing.

With a group as alert as this it would, perhaps, be rewarding to performers and listeners alike were Mr. Johnson to explore further into the available literature of spirituals, presenting some of the lesser known ones such as "Tell John Don' Call Duh Roll" or again, "Face Duh Risin' Sun," a spiritual with the characteristic lowered seventh. It might not be too much to hope that this group could even achieve a creditable performance of one of the "pat-and-tap" spirituals, heard at every Negro camp-meeting throughout the south.

Mr. Braslavsky is known hereabouts as a conductor possessing a sensitive perception, and while the numbers he listed made no excessive demands upon the players, the performances were convincing. The orchestra, though small, is well proportioned and well unified, and the tone quality of the various choirs is mellow. The large audience applauded singers and orchestra with flattering enthusiasm. G. M. S.

Scandinavian Night

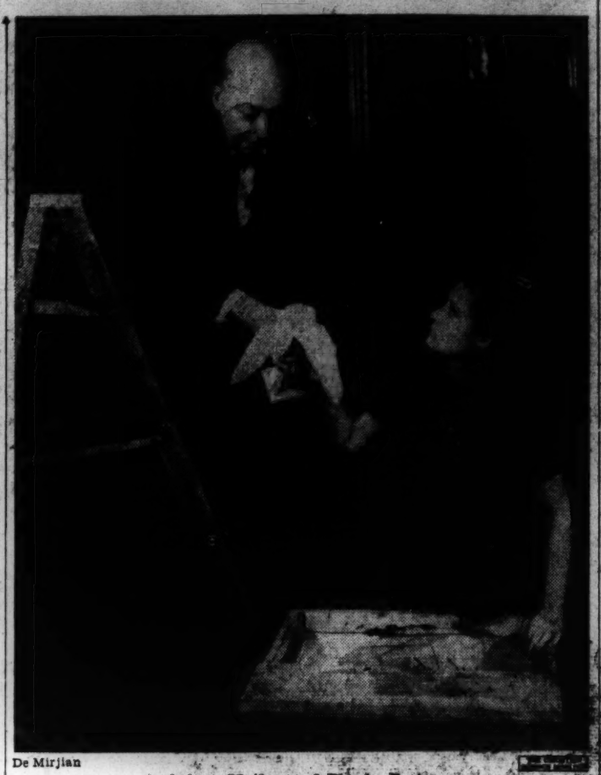
Music lovers whom last night's heavy rains prevented from reaching Sanders Theater in Cambridge missed an interesting experience. The occasion was a concert of Scandinavian music (the second in a series of programs announced as "featuring, individually, the outstanding music of six great nations"), offered by the State Symphony Orchestra (Federal Music Project) under the direction of Alexander Thiede. The program comprised Niels Gade's overture, "Reminiscences of Ossian," Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto and Kurt Atterberg's Symphony No. 6, in C major (which won the $10,000 prize offered in 1927 by the Columbia Phonograph Company).

Grieg's concerto is no doubt a classic of Norwegian music. But it is a doubtful compliment to Denmark to present as its "outstanding" music the mediocre opus 1 of a contemporary of Mendelssohn, inspired by a Gaelic epic which was later discovered to be a fraud. And it is less than tactful to offer as an example of Sweden's most "outstanding" music a symphony which its own composer (after charges of plagiarism had been made) acknowledged to be a deliberate hoax.

But Mr. Thiede showed, if not the best musical judgment, at least an excellent news sense in offering Bostonians their first local opportunity of hearing Atterberg's masterpiece. The news, in point of date, is by now almost as stale as the latest newsreel "flash," but the joke remains fresh and the object lesson on how not to honor the memory of a great composer is dramatic enough to stimulate a desire to hear the music itself. So obvious, even heavy-footed, is the japery of the last movement, whose comic synthesis of fragmentary themes into a deafeningly brassy climax might well be a parody of the Sibelian method, that its innocent acceptance by the judges is astonishing.

The soloist in Grieg's concerto was Donald Currier, a young man whose at present somewhat excessive vigor does not conceal the signs of a genuinely musical nature. His phrasing lacks subtlety and clear articulation; his bravura, though of a brilliance unusual among young pianists of the present brood, is occasionally confused and rather lacking in freedom. But he has a healthy and extensive endowment of technique, and the lack of subtlety at least carries with it a refreshing absence of preciousness.

The orchestra's performance was of commendable competence, and frequently better than that. The small audience applauded with obviously genuine enthusiasm. S. G.



De Mirjian

Aubrey Mather and Phoebe Foster
In "The Housemaster," Opening Tonight at the Wilbur

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of photographs of Alaska, recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 5; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1 to 4; music at 2:45. Admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 8. Woodcuts from 5th Centuries. Through Dec. 15.

Copley Society—Glass Paintings by Marie and New Brunswick Pictures by Frank Hendry. Through Dec. 4.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5; admission free. Exhibits of summer art and craft activities by children's clubs.

Bell & Fletcher—Paintings of the French Contemporary School. Through November.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of foreign-born artists' work

Medici Gallery—Exhibition of oils by Frank A. Goodline. Through Dec. 1.

Boston City Club—Prize photographs, courtesy of American Photographic Pub. Co. Through Dec. 2. Portraits by Elizabeth Taylor Watson. Dec. 2-17.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Anthony Dyer, Nancy Dyer, William S. Hazeltine and Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Dec. 4.

Federal Art Gallery—Water colors, drawings, prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by John Lavalle. Garden flowers by Emma Bailey Fraser in pastel. Also water colors by Ann Peterson.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Modern French painting from Boston collections. Through Dec. 11.

Germanic Museum—German graphic art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, courtesy of Wilbur H. Burnham. Through Dec. 21.

Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of architectural drawings by Maginnis and Walsh; Perry Shaw and Hepburn.

Rand Galleries—Paintings of Mexico and New England by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 14.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by William J. Kanis. Through Dec. 8.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water color exhibition by John Whorf.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of new water colors of waterfowl and upland game bird shooting by Aiden Lassalle Ripley. Through Dec. 11.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of color block prints by Glenn Wheele and Treva Wheele Through Dec. 10.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of oil colors by Frank Anthony Goodline. Through Dec. 11.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

ESTABLISHED 1865
UNDER COVER
And Hence Protected
Both of Barker's conveniently located warehouses are so designed and operated that the complete stocks of lumber are always under cover, safe from the ravages of bad weather. Therefore, when Barker lumber is delivered anywhere, it is in perfect condition and ready to give 100% satisfaction.
GEO. M. BARKER COMPANY
LUMBER and MILLWORK
649-651 N. Y. Ave. N.W.
1523 7th St. N.W.
Nat. 1348, "The Lumber Number"



Lansburgh's
THE MODERN CHRISTMAS STORE
Lansburgh's is just a few minutes by bus from Union Station
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philipsborn
11th STREET BETWEEN F & G
Our Christmas Collection of
Lingerie and Hosiery
is ready for your early Gift Buying. You'll find lovely things for every feminine name on your gift list, at Philipsborn.
Mention The Christian Science Monitor.

OUR VITAMIN "D" MILK
is always fresh
(Look for the Day on the Cap)
Each Quart is Guaranteed to contain not less than 400 (U.S.P.) Vitamin "D" Units.
Our dairy is open to visitors any day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
For nearly a half century this dairy has pioneered in the interest of a better milk supply for Washington—
Our Nation's Capital
That our achievements have been universally recognized is shown by our selection as—
THE "WORLD'S MODEL DAIRY"
For service direct to your door Phone DEcatur 1011
CHESTNUT FARMS-CHEVY CHASE DAIRIES
26th Street at Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MILK

General Training Held Main Asset In Hunting Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—New England manufacturers, a survey by the Civilian Conservation Corps reveals, rate broad general training and job morale as the most important assets for young men seeking industrial employment.

Results of the survey, conducted among 1862 employers by the New England Council and Joe Nystrom, CCC educational adviser in New England, were filed with Robert Fechner, director of the corps.

Questionnaires returned by 55 per cent of those surveyed indicated only a minority of employers were concerned about such qualifications as technical knowledge or specialized training.

The survey also brought out that an elementary school education improved the chances of a youthful apprentice to land a job in New England industry. Boys who failed to finish the first eight grades of school were given 2.2 chances in 100 of obtaining employment. Only 6 per cent of the employers desired and requested more than 12 years of schooling.

Industrialists stressed job morale in their replies on the ground that personality difficulties caused the largest number of failures.

Young men with mechanical aptitude, the survey disclosed, are getting 42.5 per cent of the jobs in New England industry.

Zoning Adopted By Southbury To Preserve Charms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBURY, Conn., Nov. 29—To preserve its quiet attraction as a country town in which a number of New York business men maintain homes, Southbury has established a zoning commission as a result of a special town meeting on Nov. 23. The meeting was called after receipt of news that Southbury land had been purchased by a German-American organization sympathetic to German National Socialism, for development as a camp and resort.

The plan for the camp had been announced by Carl Nicolay, eastern division organizer for the German-American Bund, after 178 acres in Southbury had been acquired for the organization. The camp was to become one of the largest in the East, Mr. Nicolay stated, and was intended to create better understanding between the German and American nations.

George H. Holmes, however, past master of the local Sons of Union Veterans, proposed a resolution which deplored the proposal to establish the German-American camp in Southbury, and declared the belief that such a camp would be under the control of a foreign government.

The resolution was adopted without opposing votes and signed by a number of those present.

Churchgoing at Harvard

When Harvard University completed its new Memorial Church in 1932, there was some criticism concerning the expense of the building, for it was believed students were becoming less and less inclined to attend services. This belief is disproved by Dr. Willard L. Sperry, chairman of the University Board of Preachers, in his annual report to the president on activities of the Harvard Memorial Church.

In contrast to some other colleges where the trend is still unfavorable toward voluntary church attendance, church-going at Harvard is showing a continuous gain, according to Dr. Sperry. Total attendance at college services for last year was over 55,000, an increase of over 4000 from the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the average attendance at the morning daily prayer service, 58 as against 61, but Sunday services increased by an average of over 50 persons.

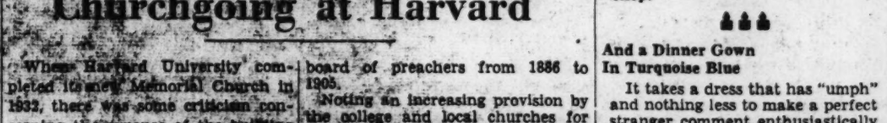
Speaking of the church record at Harvard as a "vindication of the principle of academic freedom in the terms of our religion," Dr. Sperry credited especially the early standards of voluntary services set by the late Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody, chairman of the board of preachers from 1886 to 1905.

Noting an increasing provision by the college and local churches for personal guidance of students needing help, Dr. Sperry suggested the pastoral work of the college church should now "be readdressed to the spiritually healthy who have margins of time and strength beyond their private need, to devote to the wider concerns of religion. In this faith we have been quietly organizing in an informal way small groups which meet for religious discussion; and it is our hope that the church may be recognized as the natural center for the expression of such interests."

Commenting on the fact that over 50,000 persons visited the War Memorial Church during the year, Dr. Sperry found this "a silent tribute to its memorial character and a recognition of its effective simplicity as a building."

"Those whose generosity has made it possible have, therefore, no present reason to feel the church stands here as an empty and idle memorial," he said. "In one way or another our attendance averages nearly 1500 a week during the time the university is in session, a figure reached by few parish churches in the world outside our gates."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The key to the new addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is designed to facilitate tuning both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: Bradley Kincaid	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Quartet: "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	News Views	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Gloyce"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Music	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Charm Mirror	Music and the Muse
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, nov. news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Piano Moods
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Widow Jones: sketch	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wigga": sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organist	Flashes of Truth
10:30 Emily Post	Melody Time	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping talk	Home Forum	"Today's Children"	Organ, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15 Magazine of Air	"Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home Economist	Rhythm Orchestra	Political talk; songs
11:45 Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Commentator	Commentator
12:00 "Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour	Sidewalk Interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Marimba Melodies	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	String quartet	N. E. Conservatory	Talk and music
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Education concert	Marjorie Mills	N. E. Conservatory	Vocal duo
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Education concert	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Three Notes"	Clark Denis, tenor	Woman commentator	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
2:45 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ recital
3:15 Col. Jack Major	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Between Bookends	Livestock Exposition	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sport reports	Music for You
4:15 Braille Press	Stocks; "As I See It"	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Music for You
4:30 Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport reports	Harmony Team
4:45 Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Studio interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Recorded program	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetisers	orch.; sports	Spotlight Revue	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dinner concert
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch
7:15 "Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatizations
7:30 Helen Menken in	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vocal soloist	News; orchestra	Cafe Continental	Talk
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"Songs They Write"	Wordcaster
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	"Songs They Write"	Jack Ward
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Dance Music
8:45 Ray; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Procter Carnig, Program	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Marek Weber's Orch.	terviews	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege: c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club	Edw. Ev. Horton; Chas.	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Down Memory Lane
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale"	Jimmy McHale's Orch
10:45 Popular chorus	Orchestra; trio	Orchestra; vocalists	"Witch's Tale"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundsday	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 O. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 O. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwaves

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surely there's a very ultra-special "him" on your Christmas shopping list to whom you wish to give something pretty special . . . in the way of something personal. Which brings us to the fact that there is probably no more personal (to say nothing of acceptable!) a gift than a set of "perfect grooming necessities." Even these, however, can be pretty cut-and-dried; but you can feel assured that you're far from this classification if you select "The Knize Ten," a group of toilet preparations that are as different as their name. They're luxury personified . . . all of the products (toilet water, shaving sticks, talcum, bath soaps and what not!) having been made in France and Vienna. And there's absolutely nothing feminine about any of them . . . as evidenced by The Knize Ten toilet water, which is packed in a little wooden case, which gives it a definitely masculine appearance. The same is true of its fragrance which is agreeably masculine. Distribution, we understand, is confined to shops who cater to men who want something really distinctive when they buy it themselves . . . so this is more than something to remember. For men like you to give them gifts that they'd buy themselves . . . if you hadn't bought them first! At E. T. Slattery's and Filene's Men's Shop.

♣♣♣

And a Dinner Gown In Turquoise Blue

It takes a dress that has "umph" and nothing less to make a perfect stranger comment enthusiastically to you on a frock in a window. But that's just what happened when we were ogling a turquoise bibe dinner gown in Therese's window . . . at 384 Boylston Street. The waist is indeed different, inasmuch as it is all stitched and shirred and has a regular shirt-waist collar, and oodles of little buttons running up and down it. Then the skirt fits very nicely at the hips, and then starts out on the flowing, voluminous lines that are so attractive. Especially while you're dancing and the skirt swings out just a bit more. Under $30. And there are other dinner and evening gowns equally as glamorous. Incidentally there's a special on hats right now (it seems that the cruise and resort hats are just in!), and you can easily get yourself a $15 bonnet for as little as $7.50. A cunning little close fitting model for instance, that swoops up high in the crown, and has unique trimming in the way of imported flowers that are made up somehow of little thin iridescent pieces that look like nothing less than shells, for instance, is now selling at this price. Come to think of it, there were even some markdowns at $2. And several really lovely velours for the definitely matron type were on another shelf. And if you'll just have yourself a look or two, you'll probably see things that even we missed!

♣♣♣

Here's a Snow Suit On Telescopic Plan

Mothers who get out little Ella's last year's snow suit, hoping against hope that it'll fit (but it never does, we've found!), will no doubt be interested in the fact that C. Crawford Hollidge feels deeply for you in this particular dilemma. To the extent that they even go so far as to offer you a little snow suit (called The Quick As A Wink, for obvious reasons, which we'll go into later) that can be made larger for another year . . . by means of a wide tuck that's right inside the suit. And furthermore, they have the business of putting little Ella into the suit right down to a minimum. We mean there's no more of this pulling, hauling, and squirming business . . . no buttoning or tying. Simply "zip" the child right in at the shoulders, and then again across the bottom, and she's in! A grand present for your ex-roommate's baby . . . and they come in sizes one to three. In red, blue, and pink. They cost $7.95 . . .

♣♣♣

Shetland Robes As Gift for Babies

Speaking of the wee-younger set reminds us that The Original Thread and Needle Shop has a collection of little Shetland robes for baby gifts that are of a finer quality of Shetland, with a longer wear note for mothers to whom "economy" is a byword. These robes and sacques are woven in many floral designs and panels, and all trimmed up with chiffon, silk ties, and lined with chiffon, no less. Dressy and less dressy styles . . . all according to how much you want to pay.

Janet Treat

MOSMILLER
Florist
5th at Grace 115 East Main
RICHMOND, VA.
A Beautiful Plant or Choice Cut Flowers will make for Someone
A Christmas of Joy

47 Years of Fine Quality in Furniture, Rugs and Draperies
Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace Dial 2-6515
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Ellison & Hawes, Inc.
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Coal Burners
Insulating
GENERAL OFFICES
530 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
TELEPHONE 2-4766

Hardware
Sporting Goods
Paints, Radio
Electrical and Household Supplies
HOWELL BROS.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond Dairy Milk
Will PEP up the KIDDIES
Richmond Dairy
ICE-CREAM
Makes Satisfied Customers
—Ask them!
Our Delicious BUTTER will Please You—(Moderately Priced)

Charles N. Hancher Co.
Jewelers
Diamonds and Watches for nearly a century
1223 Market Street
WHEELING, W. VA.

New Needs of Social Relief Revealed at Boston Session

Social work and its many ramifications provided topics of numerous institutes which opened today at the Hotel Statler, Boston. Several hundred persons, from all over the State, are enrolled for the thirty-third annual session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, which will conclude with a luncheon meeting on Thursday. At least 1000 are expected before the registration closes.

Addressing delegates, who represent both public and private social agencies throughout Massachusetts, Miss Marjory C. Warren of the Children's Aid Association urged workers to be constantly alert to meet changing conditions with improved methods. She stressed, particularly, the need for public understanding of social work and for the maintenance of high standards in administration and personnel.

Problems Indicated

Discussing the social worker and industrial relations, Dr. A. Howard Myers, of the National Labor Relations Board, who delivered lectures in the morning and afternoon, pointed out the burden on social agencies had been vastly increased by the unemployment problems of modern industrial society. "Today," he said, "there are particularly serious employment difficulties for older workers and for youths. The United States Employment Service records show the greatest excess of applicants, as compared with gainfully employed, among the men who are under 25."

The demand for skilled labor, he went on, is constantly decreasing, while semi-skilled, easily trained jobs entailing the use of automatic machines are rapidly increasing in number. Schools, he stated, are giving better and better training to more and more people, while industry is requiring less and less skill. Such conditions, combined with broader needs developed through radio, books, automobile travel and motion pictures, he indicated, exaggerate the maladjustments causing both economic and social problems.

Social Case Work

Today's institute on social case work and public relief was led by Mrs. Margaret DeWitt, acting director of the social service department, Emergency Relief Bureau, New York. Miss Clara A. Kaiser of the New York School of Social Work led the conference on formulating standards in group work; Dr. Evelyn Alpern, medical director of the Providence Child Guidance Clinic, the meeting on psychiatric aspects of problems in family relationships; Miss Fern Lowry of the New York School of Social Work, the discussion of early diagnosis and treatment.

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

way. A group of the younger party members is said to favor it. Others see danger in the working of a scheme that might alienate some factions in the party. On the other hand, a less heterogeneous group of candidates would probably be provided for the final election.

Pension Plan Delayed

Maine citizens were more or less surprised this week to learn that contrary to popular understanding the old-age assistance legislation hurriedly adopted at the recent special session of the legislature has not been approved by Washington officials. Such approval is a prerequisite to the matching of State old-age pension funds by the Federal Government.

Though adopted last month by the legislature, which quickly acceded to a program outlined by Governor Barrows, the plan has not yet been presented to the federal Social Securities Board, which must approve it. Just why, remains unexplained. State Senator Fernald, who put aside his program at the special session to facilitate the speedy enactment of the Governor's program, suggested this week that even in the horse and buggy days it would not have taken a month to get the plan to Washington.

In the meantime, the statement of George W. Leadbetter, commissioner of health and welfare, that he hoped the plan would be before Washington officials "very soon" for approval, is held by pension seekers as a hopeful sign. Likewise the confirmation of the state's Old Age Pension Commission, which will pass upon all applications, was hailed as progress. The Governor and Council have confirmed Allen C. T. Wilson, former councilor, Miss Nettie C. Burleigh, chairman of Maine women's Republican clubs, and Leon O. Tebbetts, of Waterville, as members of the board.

Each applicant for old age assistance, whether previously a recipient or not, must make new application for aid.

Compensation Hastened

Maine is expected to be among the first states to have an unemployment compensation law effective and in operation, according to an announcement. With a fund of $3,250,000 representing the contributions of employers on pay rolls for the years 1936-37, the State has a substantial fund with which to begin payments of unemployment benefits to qualified unemployed.

It is hoped that payments may start in January. Necessary offices have been established in 20 localities. Personnel has been selected to handle registrations for re-employment and application for unemployed benefits.

Discuss Better Voting for Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Henry Atkinson, President of Civic League — Senator Sybil Holmes, Sponsors Vote Reform Bill — Judge Edward T. Simoneau, Presides at Luncheon — Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner — Henry Parkman Jr., Speaks for Mayor-Elect Tobin

Appeal for P. R. In Boston Voting Made by Parkman

(Continued From Page 9)

lative action on Beacon Hill. It would require state-wide re-registration of all voters and provides for the filing of two sets of signatures, one in each polling place, the other in a master file in the State House.

False Registration

The effect of this bill would, she said, be to minimize false registrations and mattress voting now believed to be prevalent in Boston.

The meeting was presided over by Judge Edward T. Simoneau of Marlborough District Court.

19 Stay in Race To Fill Higgins' Seat in Congress

Nineteen of the original field of more than 50 candidates remained today in the contest for the vacant Eleventh Congressional District seat as tomorrow's primaries drew near.

As candidates prepared to wind up their campaigns to succeed John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, as the district's congressional representative, political observers singled out Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. of Boston and Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown as two of the strongest contenders.

Others conceded a chance for victory in the primaries are John F. Cotter, secretary to former Representative Higgins; William G. O'Hare, former Boston penal institutions commissioner; Melvin B. Breath, member of the Metropolitan District Commission and former Mayor of Chelsea, and Representative Thomas E. Barry of East Boston.

The contest between Senator Langone and Representative Flaherty has become a Curley-Tobin struggle, although neither former Gov. James M. Curley nor Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin are taking part personally. However, several prominent Curley followers are supporting Senator Langone while Representative Flaherty is backed by many Tobin supporters.

Mr. Cotter and Joseph DeNapoli are seeking both the Republican and Democratic nominations. The only other Republican candidates are William E. Driscoll, Herbert P. Goodwin and Stephen C. Sullivan.

Democratic candidates other than the contestants already mentioned are: John Willard Clapp, Saugus; Philip J. Diehl and Vincenzo Di-Nunno of East Boston; John H. Farley, Boston; James P. Higgins, Medford; Felix A. Marcella, Boston; Paul M. O'Brien, Boston; Albert L. O'Connell, Boston; Bernard J. Parker, Boston, and William A. Singer, Boston.

Edward L. Davis of Boston withdrew last night but his name will appear on the Democratic ballot.

Flood Compacts

(Continued from Page 9)

sult the Federal Power Commission, from which objections to the "joker" clause emanated, or anyone else.

To these critics Mr. King answered:

"The obvious answer is that two attorneys general, plus three outstanding utility lawyers, were supposed to possess enough legal acumen to be aware that the plain provisions of the federal law, not the opinions of army lawyers, govern the action of the United States Government.

Army Lawyers Scored

"Further, that a little inquiry might have disclosed that army engineers and lawyers, with but few exceptions, have for many years past been ambitious to influence, if not direct, the power policy of the United States, and usually in the direction desired by the utility corporations.

"They should have noted that recent Congresses have greatly strengthened, and not weakened, the Federal Water Power Act. This ought to have led them to conclude that such a joker as they have perpetrated was not likely to enthuse a majority of the members of Congress and hasten flood control construction in New England."

Mr. King, whose organization was established in 1913, strongly defended the Federal Government's power program in his bulletin. He also matched the cost of all power service in New England in 1936 against the same service at rates being charged at the TVA. This comparison showed New England at TVA rates would have saved $86,522,422 in 1936. The saving would be $62,000,000, he added, even if the tax payments of the New England companies were subtracted. Mr. King said a utility magazine held that 14 per cent of the national gross revenue was paid by utility concerns.

'O. K.' Drive Over, Goodwin Declares

Motorists who tried unsuccessfully to keep yesterday's heavy rainfall from washing the red O. K. police stickers off their windshields were informed today by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to "forget it."

The police drive of Friday and Saturday is over, said Frank A. Goodwin, and the usefulness of the red stickers was only for the duration of the drive. The registrar advised all motorists to wash the stickers off, if the rain did not do it for them.

Boston Bank Pays Its Depositors In Full and Interest

Bostonians were today introduced to the rare spectacle of a bank going out of business with depositors passing quietly in and out of its doors with smiles on their faces rather than the customary frightened jam of pass-book holders struggling to salvage what they can of their savings.

At 9 o'clock sharp this morning, the Banca Commerciale Italiane Trust Company of Boston opened its doors as usual with only a few depositors waiting to take out their funds following last night's announcement by William P. Husband, bank commissioner, that the bank would shortly discontinue business in this state.

For along with the commissioner's official report was the statement that not only would depositors be paid in full but they would be paid interest on their deposits up to the end of the year whether they took their money out today or next month. Hence, there was no encouragement for depositors to storm the gates of a bank with a business policy so sound as to close down while it could pay off "with interest."

Checks to Depositors

Up to noon today, business at the bank had been normal, according to Mario G. E. Renna, president of the bank. Those of the bank's 2200 depositors who presented their passbooks today were paid by check. Checks with interest figured up to Dec. 31 are awaiting the other depositors whenever they come in, the president declared.

Between now and the last of the year, the bank expects to pay out $1,334,000 and then terminate its battle against a depression that began just several months after the bank obtained its charter and began operations at 175 Washington Street in 1929. It is to the credit of the bank's business ability, said Mr. Husband, that it managed to keep ahead of its liabilities and pay interest on its deposits.

Said the bank president today: "The recession in business and industry that began late in the year of our opening operated with full force on the stability and volume of foreign trade and the usefulness of this unit was, as a consequence, greatly curtailed."

Main Bank in New York

The bank, he said, had branches and subsidiaries all over the world with a main office in New York.

"The unusual thing about this situation," said Mr. Husband, "is that the bank voluntarily invited dissolution on the basis of a sound business policy and forward-looking planning."

Ptarmigan Expedition Seeks Light on Columbus Landfalls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 29—An expedition which may result in a new history of the landfalls of Christopher Columbus in the New World has been temporarily detained here for a few days while repairs were being made on the expedition's 72-foot yawl, Ptarmigan, in a local shipyard. The Ptarmigan, which sailed from Neponset, Mass., on Nov. 15, ran into heavy weather during her six-day passage to the island.

Led by Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard historian, the party will spend three months in the archipelago of the blue Caribbean. Assisting Professor Morison in the navigation of the Ptarmingan is Lincoln Colcord, author, who will take advantage of the cruise to gather relics for the new marine museum at Searsport, Maine, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Colcord also will investigate Maine's early West Indian trade in lumber, salt fish, molasses and other products, and the clashes of Maine vessels with pirates and buccaneers before Commodore David Porter, Yankee sailor, had chased them from these waters.

But the primary object of the cruise will be the proposed visits to the landfalls of Columbus, and it is said that this will be the first time that any historian has approached the subject of the great explorer's four voyages to America from the seafaring point of view. If the material gathered offers justification it is likely that Professor Morison will write a new history dealing with the landfalls of Columbus in the New World.

The Ptarmigan with her little band of researchers and adventurers will visit the landing places of explorers as well as the haunts of old-time pirates and buccaneers. At Santo Domingo, the first European settlement on American soil, they will walk the same pavements trod by Pizarro, Balboa, Cortez and De Soto, and will see the dungeon where Columbus was cast in chains by order of King Ferdinand of Spain. They will sail their craft into the Gulfo de las Fechas (Bay of Arrows) where the first landing party of Columbus was attacked by Indians.

Mr. Colcord, the son of Captain Lincoln A. Colcord, whose last command was "The State of Maine," was born on his father's first command, the Charlotte A. Littlefield of Bangor as the vessel was weathering a bad gale around Cape Horn on her way to New York. Mr. Colcord's sister, Joanna C. Colcord, was born on the same ship two years before on a voyage among the South Sea Islands.

"During our present cruise," said Mr. Colcord," I am in hopes of finding many relics which have a direct bearing on the long ago. I expect to find that a number of Maine-built schooners are still in service in the island trade."

The author has with him several ancient West Indian charts once belonging to his grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Colcord of Searsport, who was a trader in the West Indies prior to 1820.

The Ptarmigan is a fast cruising boat, having been designed by Sparkman and Stevens. It was launched last spring at the Quincy Adams Yacht Works. There are three paid men in the crew, but the navigating will be done by Professor Morison and Mr. Colcord. Professor Morison is accompanied by his wife, and Mr. Colcord by his wife and small son, Brooks Colcord. Burnham Porter of Boston, enthusiastic yachtsman, and owner of the 45-foot yawl Bouncing Betty, has signed on as cook.

Mrs. Rogers

(Continued from Page 9)

andria station would decrease employment at Newport.

Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, declared it was necessary to have more than one manufacturing plant for torpedoes to meet the navy's demands.

Representative Aime J. Forand, Central Falls, R. I., Democrat, advocated expenditure of $5,000,000, which the navy announced it would spend if it reopened the Alexandria plant, for expanding the Newport station.

Representative William M. Citron, Middletown, Conn., Democrat, received a protest from Connecticut's labor commissioner, Joseph M. Tone, against operation of the Alexandria station. Mr. Tone said 400 to 500 Connecticut men were employed at Newport.

Law Sought to Jail R. I. Drunk Drivers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29 (AP)—A law providing a severe prison sentence for all drunken drivers; 25 years in prison for second offenders and life imprisonment for third offenders, will be sought by the Rev. Norris T. Morton, chaplain of the Providence Fire Department, he told his parishioners in a sermon yesterday.

Youths Linked To Crime Wave In Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29—A weekend of unprecedented crime in this city today aroused police and civic organizations to a campaign against youthful gangs claiming to operate as part of the "Black Legion" and including members ranging from eight to 11 years of age.

With co-operation of police and juvenile crime authorities, the civic groups were concerned chiefly with the gathering of information leading to the break-down of street gangs, having secret meeting places, with officers consisting of captains and lieutenants and drilled allegedly by boys much older than the gang members themselves.

Secret Plans Learned

Information already in the hands of the police is said to cover activities of a gang with secret plans for the holding up of business establishments over a period of months. The youths involved ranged in age from eight to 11 with the officers somewhat more advanced in years.

Gravely concerned that this "youth system" might spread to uncontrolable proportions, police have assigned the pick of the detective squad to districts where the crime seeds are being sown without regard for age or character.

Lending strength to the contention of police that the youths are being "duped by adults" is the amount of money obtained in robberies throughout the city to which the boys have confessed following a series of week-end roundups. The efficiency of the "gangs" seemed to savor of adult generalship.

A. F. of L. Teachers to Hold Classes for C. I. O. Workers

Several teachers at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., have agreed to conduct classes for workers of the five textile mills in that city without charge.

Their services were requested by Frank Manning, sub-regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., and obtained at a conference on the campus recently.

"It was a mighty fine thing for them to do," said Mr. Manning on a visit to the New England headquarters of the T. W. O. C. in Boston.

Workers Delighted

"The workers were so pleased that they invited the teachers to send two delegates to the C. I. O. Industrial Union Council of Bennington and vicinity with full power to vote.

"Of course, the teachers do not become members of the C. I. O. by this step, but we feel a friendly relationship will be established. The instructors belong to an A. F. of L. teachers union, and we feel that by bringing them to C. I. O. meetings we are making a gesture of labor unity that others might emulate. We believe it will create a good feeling that will be helpful in event of labor peace.

"The teachers will not participate in organizing activities. Their work will be to conduct an educational program for the union officers and members. The first class will be in parliamentary law, primarily to assist union executives, and will meet this week in the Stark Theater Building, Bennington.

Other Classes Planned

"Other classes will be arranged in such subjects as public speaking, the economics of the clothing industry and the history of the labor movement."

Bennington College for Women was opened in 1932 and graduated its first class in 1936. It was the first college to be started in New England in two decades and, according to some authorities, provides the most revolutionary curriculum of any in the country.

It is small in size, requires no formal entrance examinations, gives no periodic written exams, gives no required subjects and does not compel attendance in class. Informal in manner, it seeks to develop the individual's capacities by activity as well as study.

249,507 Loans Insured by FHA In Three Years

A $5000 house has been the average purchase of home-seekers who have utilized the Federal Housing Administration's insured mortgage system during the last three years, it was disclosed today in a report from Washington released through State Director John F. Malley.

With mortgages totalling more than $1,000,000,000 having been accepted for insurance by the agency, Mr. Malley said, the average mortgage in each year has approximated $4000 and the average new construction mortgage has been only a few hundred dollars higher. The average term of all mortgages has been 16½ years.

The report showed that in November, 1935, with 36,580 mortgages amounting to $148,561,217, the average was $4061, and the average new construction $4869.

In November, 1936, after a year in which the FHA business showed rapid increase, mortgages accepted totalled 42,280 amounting to $570,433,846, with the average mortgage being $4009 and the average new construction mortgage $4713.

As of Nov. 13 of this year, the report continued, with more than a billion dollars recorded in mortgages accepted, the fluctuation still has been slight. Totals showed 249,507 accepted, amounting to $1,011,249,227. The average mortgage of $4053 disclosed only a $44 variation from that of a year ago, while the average new construction mortgage of $4666 revealed a slight decrease.

At the same time, Mr. Malley pointed out that the FHA was a permanent institution. He called attention to a statement by National Administrator Stewart McDonald saying that "the FHA is not an emergency organization. Congress can repeal any law and thus end any governmental activity, but . . . the FHA is in the business of insuring mortgages for long-term periods and will continue its operation for a long period of years."

Patrons Booked For Ball in Aid Of British Society

Presentation of the Colors by a color guard accompanied by pipers, will mark the annual ball of the British Charitable Society, to be held on Dec. 4, at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Jack Marshard and his orchestra will furnish dance music and there is to be a floor show.

The Society was founded in Boston 125 years ago and is engaged in helping distressed British people from all parts of the Empire. Arrangements for the ball, which constitutes the organizations only public appeal for funds, are in the hands of a committee of which Robert W. Mortimer, A. James Crawford, Lindley Bond, Arthur W. Davis and Henry Flory are members. Patrons and patronesses, most of whom have engaged tables for the occasion, include:

Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador, and Lady Lindsay, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor of Boston, and Mrs. Mansfield, Sir Gerald Campbell and Lady Campbell, Hugh Alexander Ford, Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Grinfield-Coxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Jealous, Mrs. Samuel C. Murfitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Carnegie Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Windeler, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Wylde, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bartol, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brooks, Mrs. Marcus Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Roland M. Baker Jr.

We specialize in all winter cruises



PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Grand Display of Dolls

Dolly Wonderland

Arcade, Providence

Stylish Girl Dolls; Dy Dee and Betsy Wetsy Dolls; Soft Cuddly Baby Dolls; Mother Goose and Dolls of Many Nations; Doll Clothes; Wigs and Toys That Teach; Fur and Washable Animals

CORDS OF MATRIMONY

PATENTED IN U.S.A.

Wedding and Engagement Rings

Yellow gold, white gold and platinum are exclusive with

Foster-Jewelers

The J. A. Foster Co.— Dorrance and Middle Streets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gift Suggestions from Peirce's

Women's Hosiery,	69c to $1.95
Women's Slippers,	$1.95 to $5.50
Handbags	$1.95 to $7.50
Men's Hosiery	39c to $1.00
Men's Neckties	$1.00 to $2.50

Thomas F. Peirce & Son

Six Generations of Shoe Retailing

Since 1767

Westminster and Dorrance Streets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A Gift Today for Someone!

YOU MAY NEED

PHOTOGRAPHERS
STATIONERY
GIFT SHOPS
JEWELERS
FLORISTS
CANDY • FRUIT



Sheppard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

After Thanksgiving Sale

FUR COATS

Two Big Markdown Groups

Originally Priced 78.00

now 54.00

Pay 5.40 Down, the Balance in Ten Months. No Carrying Charge.

- Zealand Seal Dyed Coney
- Mendoza Beaver Dyed Coney
- Lapin Dyed Coney

Originally Priced 138.00 to 178.00

now 114.00

Pay 11.40 Down, the Balance in Ten Months. No Carrying Charge.

- Black Caracula
- Civet Cat Coats
- Dark Striped Raccoon Coats
- Manitoba Seal Dyed Coney
- Eel Gray Caracula
- Persian Caracula

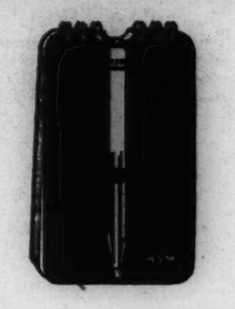
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Tomorrow! Spend PROVIDENCE DAY at Cherry & Webb's

Substantial savings on smart, winter-warm apparel for women and children. Dozens of irresistibly low-priced Christmas gift items. Every department joins the celebration with remarkable specials!

CHERRY & WEBB'S

Providence



Book Mark Pencil

With Note Book

$1.25

With 3 letter Monogram

An ideal combination, the perfectly balanced flat pencil 'Slencil' and a celluloid covered note book in a selection of colors. The pencil is flat—never rolls away, does not bulge pocket or purse.

Monogram of 3 initials included.

Providence Paper Co.

44-48 Weybosset St. Providence

GIVE Electrical GIFTS



EUREKA CLEANER

Combination

ONLY $2.50 DOWN

Balance in small monthly payments



The New Model G-2 Eureka cleans any size rug . . . better . . . faster . . . removes deeply embedded dirt. With the Junior Handy Cleaner may be had for only $49.75 (with your old cleaner.) A welcome gift!

Liberal terms to Edison Service Customers

WESTINGHOUSE ADJUST-O-MATIC IRON

ONLY $5.95



This "fatigue-proof" 6 lb. iron has thermostatic heat control, brilliant chrome finish . . . plus ultra-smart design.

AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Sheppard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Rhode Island's Most Beautiful Gift Shop Is Ready . . .

Ready with an eye-filling vista of thrilling gifts carefully selected from all corners of this great Christmas store. Come . . . see Rhode Island's Most Beautiful Gift Shop tomorrow . . . it's bigger and better than ever!

Rhode Island's Most Beautiful Gift Shop Located in the Space Usually Occupied by the Millinery Salon . . . Take Escalator to Second Floor

Visit Our New Shop at Wayland Square

Offering the facilities of our larger store and showing a beautiful selection of smart, distinctive Christmas gifts.

If you have not received a copy of our new Gift Book, we'll be glad to send one on request.

Tilden-Thurber

Registered Jewelers — Gemologists

Silversmiths — Importers

Established Over 80 Years

PROVIDENCE

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day.	1,141,280
1937 vol. to date	378,752,765
1936 vol. to date	445,316,613

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Leading stocks backed away fractions to more than 2 points in today's market.

Steels and motors were among principal sufferers, the former reflecting another decline in mill operations.

There were occasional flurries of support in which extreme losses were cut, but most active issues were around low levels near the final hour. Dealings were comparatively slow, transfers being at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

The President's housing message to Congress was said to have stimulated sentiment mildly, but most traders were inclined to hold off pending further study of the document.

Diverse Opinions

Quick reading of the message brought diverse opinions in the final sector. In most quarters it was seen as an indicator the Administration is moving to stem the outgoing tide of business and industry. In others the suggestion was advanced that costs of building materials and labor, and fears of higher taxes, were still problems to be overcome.

Conspicuous on the offside the greater part of the day—many were the recently strong "building" stocks—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Crucible, Republic, Inland Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Deere, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Texas Corp., Phillips Petroleum, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Johns-Manville, Loew's, Allis Chalmers, Air Reduction, American Radiator and Minneapolis-Honeywell.

Schulte retail stores issues were lively with the common up a fraction and the preferred ahead about 2 points. Resistant were Lone Star Cement, Commercial Investment Trust, Woolworth and Pennsylvania.

Tending to put brakes on new commitments were dwindling hopes Congress will be able to revise the undistributed earnings and capital gains tax laws this season. Signs of a revival of the Government's anti-monopoly campaign also served to make buying elements more selective.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market moved lower today. While losses ranged up to around a point in some issues, fractional dips were the rule near the final hour.

The entire list side-stepped around at the opening, awaiting a cue from the stock market, and when the equities began to yield the bond list receded.

Lower were Alleghany 5s of 1950 stamped, American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s and 3¾s, Goodyear 5s, International Paper 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Shell Union 3½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Walworth 4s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Utility bonds slid, led by American & Foreign Power 5s, consolidated Edison 3¼s, Detroit Edison 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Down among the rails were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, New Haven 6s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Up a shade were Anaconda Copper 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Loew's 3½s, Rock Island 4s, and Pennsylvania 4½s.

U. S. Governments were 5-32ds of a point higher to 3-32ds lower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Curb stocks drifted down slowly fractions to around a point today. Around the final hour Aluminum Co. was off about 5 points in light trading and Electric Bond & Share and American Gas & Electric were off around a point. A scattering of fractional gainers spotted the list.

A trifle lower were United Gas, Lake Shore Mines, United Light & Power "A," Gulf Oil, United Wall Paper, St. Regis Paper, American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power and International Petroleum.

Up minor fractions were Wright Hargreaves, McWilliams Dredging, American Superpower, American Light & Traction, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Northern States Power "A."

Financial Briefs

New freight cars placed in service by the Class 1 railroads in the first 10 months this year totaled 62,911, the largest number for any corresponding period since 1930, the Association of American Railroads announced. In the corresponding period last year, 34,113 new freight cars were put in service, and 4792 in the same period two years ago. New freight cars put in service in the first 10 months of 1930 totaled 73,887.

Shipyards in the United States had under construction on Nov. 1 a total of 129 merchant vessels of 100 gross tons or more aggregating 333,447 gross tons, compared with 128 vessels aggregating 324,500 tons on October 1.

Ninety-six railroad companies operating 71,386 miles of line or 28 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States are now in the hands of receivers or trustees.

For the first time this year, shipments of Lake Superior iron ore from upper lake ports in October showed a decrease from the corresponding month last year. Shipments for October amounted to 6,562,035 tons, a decrease of 10.1 per cent from 7,301,284 tons shipped in October, 1936.

Odd-Lot Buying and Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reports these transactions by customers with odd-lot dealers or specialists on the New York Stock Exchange for Nov. 17: 4966 purchases, involving 134,079 shares; 3578 sales, involving 97,220 shares.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	9	37	37	37	— ¼
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	46	46	46	Nov 27
22⅞	7⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	16	9¾	9½	9½	
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	19	19	19	Nov 26
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	21	50	48½	48⅝	—2
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	27	12	11⅝	12	
5⅝	1	Alleghany	17	1⅝	1½	1½	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	12½	12½	12½	Nov 26
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—1
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Nov 23
52¼	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	15	15	15	
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	12	19¼	18	18	—1
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	3	8	8	8	— ½
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	5	157	154	154	—3
17⅛	9	Allied Kid (1a)	1	9	9	9	Nov 27
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	2	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	36	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ½
85	49⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Nov 27
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	*49	44¼	42½	43¼	— ⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅞
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	15	2⅞	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19½	19½	19½	Nov 26
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	3	56	53⅝	54⅝	—1⅝
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	62	62	62	—1
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	4	14½	14¼	14½	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	10	33½	31	31½	—2
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	9	86½	85¼	85½	
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	+2
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	21	23⅞	22¾	23	+ ½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	4	44	43½	44	+1¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	13	17¼	16½	17	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Nov 23
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	+2
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¾
30⅝	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	11	16	15½	16	— ¼
33⅛	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	16	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ½
17	5	Am European	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	23	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	20½	20½	21½	— ¾
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	7	26⅛	26	26⅛	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	5	11⅝	11	11	—1
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Nov 27
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	23	23	23	+ ¾
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	5	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	5	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Nov 26
17¾	6⅝	Am International	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ½
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	21	19⅝	18	18⅞	— ⅜
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	75	75	75	+3¾
29⅝	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	10	29½	29	29	
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Nov 27
16½	3	Am Power & Light	37	8	7½	7⅝	— ½
87½	31	Am P&L $6pf (5⅝k)	5	45½	45	45¼	—1
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	15	38	37	37	—1¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	97	14¾	13½	14⅛	— ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	29	23½	22⅝	22¾	—1
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	73	72⅛	72⅛	—1⅞
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅝
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	58	49⅝	48	49	— ¾
154	123	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Nov 24
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	4	49	49	49	+1
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	*29	27¼	26	27¼	+ ½
26½	8½	Am Stores	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
56⅞	28	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Nov 24
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Nov 24
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	148½	146½	147	— ½
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	67⅞	67	67	— ½
99⅞	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	21	69¾	69	69	—1½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137¼	137¼	137¼	Nov 26
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	7	7¾	7	7	— ⅝
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	38	14¼	13½	14	— ⅝
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	+2
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	—1¼
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
79⅞	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	195	29⅞	28¾	29⅝	— ⅞
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	1	47	47	47	+ ½
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	*4	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅞
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Nov 19
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	4	27½	27	27½	+1⅜
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Nov 24
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	25	6⅞	6½	6½	
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	64½	64½	64½	Nov 24
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Nov 27
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	28	39	37½	38	— ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 27
17⅝	2⅝	Artloom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Nov 27
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ¼
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 10
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
87½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	33	38¾	36¾	38½	— ½
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	1	73	73	73	+2
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	7	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 26
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	14	12¾	12¾	— ½
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	21	21	20½	20½	— ¼
116½	101½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.60)	4	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
94	38	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	*3	42½	41¾	42	+ ½
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	Nov 23
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	7	9	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Nov 27
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	31	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	65	12⅜	11⅝	12	— ¼
47⅝	10	Balt & Ohio pf	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 24
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	21	17¾	16¾	17¾	
32	8½	Barker Bros	2	10½	10½	10½	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	23	14	13⅛	13⅞	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Nov 27
28¾	13⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	100	97	100	+3
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	12	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¾	Bendix Aviat (1)	12	13⅝	13	13+	— ½
23¼	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅝
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	3	34½	34	34	— ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	181	50	48⅝	49	—1⅜
20	15	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	92	91½	92	+ ½
69¾	23⅛	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	23	23	23	—1
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	8	15½	15	15	+ ⅜
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅞
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	48	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	5	27	27	27	—1
25	13⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Nov 27
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	42	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
50⅜	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	12	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	— ⅝
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	5	4⅜	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	4	21	21	21	
25¼	7	Bridgep Brass (¼g)	17	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	31	23	22	22¼	+ ¼
53½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	4	29	29	29	Nov 24
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	31¼	31	31¼	Nov 26
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¾
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	12	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	34¼	33	34¼	
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	5	22½	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
50	36	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Nov 26
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	2	9	9	9	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
14⅞	2¼	Budd Mfg	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45⅛	10⅛	Bullard Co (2g)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
65⅛	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	12	33	32	32¼	—1
18⅞	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	15	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ½
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Nov 26
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	20½	21	Nov 27
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3½	3⅛	3½	
33¾	6	Byers Co	8	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅝
34⅞	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	17	17	17	Nov 26
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	22½	22⅝	22½	
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	8	2	1⅞	2	
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	14	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	*1	15	15	15	
38⅞	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¾
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	21	8	7⅞	8	
61½	28	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	31¼	31¼	31+	+1¼
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6½	6	6½	+ ½
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	4	18	18	18	+1
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	3	4½	4	4	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	1	88	88	88	—4
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	19	48	46½	47¼	+ ⅝
105¼	102	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102	102	102	Nov 23
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2½g)	15	20½	19½	19¾	—1
115	95	Celanese pr pf (7)		95	95	95	Nov 26
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	2	26¼	25½	25½	
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1¼
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	6	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
41¾	5	Cent RR NJ	2	10¼	10	10	—1
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6	6	6	— ½
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5	5	5	Nov 23
66⅝	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	11	40¼	39½	40	
23⅝	3⅛	Certain-teed	39	9⅝	9	9¼	— ¼
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ½
46	5	Checker Cab	2	8	8	8	Nov 27
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	39	38½	37¼	37½	—1
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	Nov 19
90⅛	40	Ches Corp (3a)	29	43	42¼	42¼	—1½
4⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 20
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19½	2	Chi & N W pf	8	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 24
18⅛	3	Chi Gt West pf	7	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	9	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	— ¼
46	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 27
6⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	6⅜	Chi Yell Cab (1¼a)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Nov 27
23⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+1
19⅞	3	Childs Co	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
135⅞	52⅞	Chrysler (10g)	250	56⅞	55⅝	57⅞	—1⅞
21⅛	11	City Ice & F (2)	*1	13	13	13	+ ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
48	22	Clark Equip (4.80)	2	24	23⅝	23⅝	—1½
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
37	24½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	2	29⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	15½	15	15	
170½	93⅜	Coca-Cola (3a)	3	114½	113	113	—1½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Nov 23
25⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95½	95½	95½	Nov 26
62⅝	20⅝	Coll & Aik (5g)	16	26	24½	25	— ½
51⅞	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	16	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	3	20	19½	20	+1
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	7	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+1⅜
20⅞	4⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	91	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	Nov 27
39⅛	10	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	16⅞	16	16	— ½
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 20
125¾	65	Colum-Carbon (4a)	3	74	73	73	
69¼	23½	Coml Credit (4a)	16	38½	37⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
114	84	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	84	84	84	Nov 27
80¼	38½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	28	46	44	44½	+1⅛
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	Nov 23
21⅛	5	Coml Solv (.60)	23	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1	Comwlth & Sou	128	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	4	45	44	44	—1¼
19⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	Nov 24
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	17	25½	24⅞	25	+ ¼
19¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8	8	Nov 24
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	7	12½	12	12	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	6⅛	5⅝	6⅝	Nov 23
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	68	27⅞	26⅜	27	— ⅞
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	95	94¾	95	+2
5¾	1	Consol Film	4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	8	7	7	7	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	1	5	5	5	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (1a)	52	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ½
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Nov 27
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	9	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
13¾	3	Consol Coal	5	4½	4¼	4½	Nov 26
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	18	18	18	Nov 27
92½	80¼	Consum-Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Nov 22
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	31	15½	14	14¼	— ½
37⅞	7½	Cont Baking A	12	13¾	12	13¼	+ ¼
5⅛	1	Cont Baking B	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	75	75	75	Nov 27
69⅞	40¼	Cont Can (3)	16	44¼	42¾	43	—1¾
25⅝	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	29	28	28½	
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	21	1½	1⅜	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	30	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	3	15	14½	15	
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	12	58	56⅝	58	
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Nov 23
10¼	3	Coty	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	18	28⅝	27⅞	28	
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	90⅝	90	90	
37	21	Cream of Wh (3g)	8	22⅝	22	22½	+1⅛
28⅞	7	Crosley Radio	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	16	34½	33¼	33⅛	—1
56½	37½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	38	38	38	Nov 9
47½	33	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	33½	33½	33½	Nov 27
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (½g)	26	11¾	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
108¾	64½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	70	69½	70	+4
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	11	30	29½	30	—1¼
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	1	80	80	80	Nov 26
3	⅝	Cuba Co	1	¾	¾	¾	Nov 23
14⅜	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ¼
43	15⅞	Cudahy Pack	4	16½	16	16	— ¼
20⅝	4	Curtis Publishing	6	6½	6	6	— ½
109½	46	Curtis Pub pf (6¼k)	*1	48	48	48	+1
8⅝	2	Curtiss-Wright	42	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
23¾	8⅛	Curtiss.Wri't A (½g)	14	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅝
86	67½	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	1	67	67	67	Nov 3
27	18¼	Cutler-Hamm'r (¼g)	3	23¾	22½	23	—1
		D					
18½	6	Davega Stores (1a)	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 22
24	12½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	4	14	14	14	+ ¼
27	19½	Deere & Co	124	24½	22	22¾	— ⅛
31¾	20⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	21½	21	21	Nov 27
29	8	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	2	14	13¾	14	Nov 27
58⅝	13	Del & Hudson	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
24½	5	Del Lack & W	31	8⅝	8	8¼	— ¼
10⅞	1¾	Den & Rio G W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
146½	91	Detroit Edison (6g)	8	92	91½	91½	— ½
76½	34	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+2⅝
36½	18¼	Diamond Match (1a)	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
40½	30	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	32	32	32	Nov 24
23	6¾	Diam T Mot (1)	9	8½	8	8	— ½
29	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	8	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
96	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	Nov 27
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1½a)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Nov 26
46⅝	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	2	21	20	20	— ½
51	35	Dome Mines (4½g)	18	47⅝	47¼	47¼	— ¼
12⅝	5⅜	Dominion Stores	1	5½	5½	5½	Nov 22
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	18	33½	32⅝	32¾	—1½
159⅞	79½	Dow Chem (3.35g)	5	87	86	87	+1
55	30	Dresser A (3e)	2	30	30	30	Nov 27
39¼	5	Dresser B (1e)	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
1⅜	¼	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 23
3½	1	Duluth S S & A pf	2	1	1	1	Nov 10
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	1	3	3	3	Nov 26
17½	10	Duplan Silk	1	11½	11½	11½	Nov 23
180⅝	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	42	109½	105½	106	—2½
135½	130	du Pont deb (6)	1	131	131	131	
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	3	110¾	110½	110⅝	— ½
		E					
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	10	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ½
198	144	Eastman Kodak (8a)	8	150	148	149	—1
37½	15½	Eaton Mfg (2½g)	7	20½	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
16	3	Eitingon Schild	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
7¼	3⅝	Elec & Mus (.19g)	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45½	15	El Auto Lite (2.20g)	21	20¾	19⅞	20¼	— ½
16	3¾	Elec Boat (.60g)	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
16⅝	6⅛	Elec Pow & Light	143	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	3	43½	42¼	42¼	—2¾
92¼	27	Elec P & L pf	4	46½	45⅝	46	—2
44½	22	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	5	26½	25	26½	+1½
—	½	Elk Horn Coal	6	⅝	½	⅝	Nov 23
8	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Nov 27
29	14½	El Paso N Gas (2a)	6	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
60	33	Endicott-Johnson (3)	4	33	33	33	
11¾	5	Eng Pub Svc	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Nov 27
76¼	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	45	45	45	Nov 26
81	45	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Nov 18
86½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	Nov 26
9¾	1¾	Equitable Off Bldg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Nov 27
23⅝	4¼	Erie RR	17	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	8¾	Erie 1 pf	2	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	5	Erie 2 pf	3	9⅛	8	8	Nov 24
14⅛	3	Eureka Vac Clean	1	4½	4½	4½	Nov 27
34¼	7	Evans Prod (1)	10	11¼	10½	10¾	— ⅛
6⅝	1¼	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
		F					
71⅞	23½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	7	28	27	27	—2
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
70	26	Fajardo Sug (4g)	2	31½	31	31½	— ½
29⅝	7½	Fed Light & Trac	1	11	11	11	—1
150	65	Fed Mining & Sm	4	62	60	60	—5
129	90	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	95	94	95	Nov 9
11⅝	2	Fed Motor	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	2¼	Fed Screw	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¾
—	1½	Fed Water Serv A	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45⅛	17	Fed D Stores (2)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
106⅞	65	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	2	67⅛	67	67	+ ½
40⅞	22½	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	7	28⅝	28	28¼	
41⅞	16½	Firestn T&R (2)	5	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅞
107½	90	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Nov 26
52½	30	First Nat Strs (2½a)	8	31	30	31	—1⅜
46⅛	11½	Flintkote (1)	32	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1¼
58½	29	Florence Sto (1½g)	2	29	29	29	Nov 24
39½	17½	Florsheim Sh A (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Nov 26
9⅞	1½	Follansbee	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
58	27	Food Mach (2½a)	4	31	30½	31	+1
54½	11½	Foster Wheeler	14	18½	17¾	18	—1⅛
18⅝	2¾	Francisco Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Nov 26
32¼	18	Freeport Sul (2)	8	23	21⅜	22½	
		G—H					
7½	1⅛	Gabriel A	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	3¾	Gair (Robert)	5	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅜
39¼	20	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	22	22	22	
19½	4	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
15⅛	5½	Gen Am Investors	2	6	6	6	— ¾
105¼	91	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	92	92	92	—4½
86⅛	31½	Gen Am Tran (3¼g)	8	39	38¼	38¾	— ¾
19⅝	9	Gen Baking (.60)	5	8⅝	8	8¼	
14	2½	Gen Bronze	8	4⅜	4	4	— ½
32¼	6½	Gen Cable	19	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ½
65	14¼	Gen Cable A	3	27	26½	26½	
126⅝	66	Gen Cable pf	1	83	83	83	Nov 27
52¼	22⅝	Gen Cig (3g)	3	24¼	23	24¼	+ ¾
64⅞	34	Gen Elec (2.20g)	183	41⅞	40⅛	40⅞	—1⅛
44¾	28⅛	Gen Foods (2)	12	31¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	¾	Gen Gas & Elec A	11	1½	1½	1½	
65⅞	48	Gen Mills (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	
70½	31¼	Gen Motors (3¾g)	284	36	34⅝	34⅞	—1⅝
122⅝	111	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
15¼	3½	Gen Outdoor Adv	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
60¾	21½	Gen Outdr Adv A	1	28	28	28	+ ½
19	8½	Gen Print Ink (.60g)	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
5⅝	1⅝	Gen Pub Service	4	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
65⅞	17	Gen Ry Sig (1)	13	21	19¾	21	+1
5⅜	1	Gen Real & Util	24	2	2	2	
48⅞	14	Gen Real & Util pf	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
70¾	18	Gen Refract (2h)	12	24	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅝
33⅝	9½	Gen Thea Eq (1)	3	14½	13¾	13⅝	— ⅝
43⅞	19½	Gen Time Inst (1a)	4	21¼	20	20	Nov 19
38½	8	Gen Tire&Rub (½g)	8	12	11⅞	12	
20⅞	8	Gillette (1)	8	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
88¼	56	Gillette pf (5)	1	60	60	60	Nov 26
29⅝	7¾	Gimbel Bros	15	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ½
90¼	49½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	53	53	53	Nov 22
51½	20¼	Glidden Co (2a)	7	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
58⅛	43	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	45	45	45	—1½
6⅛	1⅛	Gobel (Adolph)	7	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8¼	2	Goebel Brew (.20a)	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
50½	13	Goodrich (1g)	39	18½	17	17⅝	— ⅝
87⅝	50	Goodrich pf (5)	2	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅝
47⅝	16⅛	Goodyr T & R (2)	45	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
141	77	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	4	83½	83½	83½	+1½
13⅝	3½	Gotham Silk Hos	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Graham-Paige	42	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15	3	Granby Consol Min	18	4½	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅛	Grand Union	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
27⅜	10	Grand Un pf (2½k)	1	12½	12½	12½	Nov 26
48⅝	14½	Gran City Stl (1½)	5	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
47⅝	24¼	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	2	26⅛	26	26	
28½	10	Gt Nor Ir O ct (¾g)	7	14	13½	13½	
56⅝	23½	Gt No Ry pf (2g)	61	28⅞	27½	28⅝	
42¾	23½	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	29½	29	29	— ½
39½	15½	Green (H L) (1.60a)	1	18½	18½	18½	
16⅞	7⅛	Greyhound (.80)	20	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Nov 26
4⅝	⅝	Guantanamo Sugar	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	3½	Gulf Mobile & Nor	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
59⅛	12	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	25	Hackensk Wat (1½g)	2	28	28	28	Nov 23
20⅝	4⅝	Hall Printing	9	7	6½	6⅝	— ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	19	Hamilton W (2g)	2	21½	21	21	Nov 23
58½	18	Harb-Walker (2)	8	22¼	22⅝	22¼	+1
17⅝	5	Hat Corp A (.50g)	5	7	7	7	
8	1½	Hayes Body	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
117½	80½	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	2	87	81	81	Nov 23
15⅞	6	Hecker Prod (.60a)	20	7	6⅝	6⅞	
128	89	Helme (G W) (5a)	3	90	90	90	
29⅝	11	Hercules Motors (1)	5	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
80½	50	Hercules Pow (¾g)	8	60⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—2½
67¾	42¼	Hershey Choc (3)	3	45	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
111	83	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+1⅝
37	20	Hinde & D P (1¼g)	2	20	20	20	Nov 19
52⅝	15½	Holland Furn (1½g)	7	22¼	21½	21¾	+ ¼
30⅝	10	Hollander (1)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
43½	15½	Holly Sugar (2¼g)	4	21⅝	21½	21½	
53	39⅝	Homestake M (4½)	30	51	50½	51	+ ¾
41	23	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	25	25	25	+ ¾
27⅞	6	Houd-Her B (1¼)	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
73	44	Household Fin (4a)	2	51	50¼	51	Nov 27
94	80⅞	Household F pf (5)	5	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	Nov 23
17⅞	4¾	Houston Oil	21	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
90½	37	Howe Sound (3a)	2	46	45	45	—1
5⅞	1½	Hudson & Man	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	3½	Hudson & Man pf	1	5½	5½	5½	Nov 26
23⅛	4	Hudson Motor (¼g)	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
4¼	1½	Hupp Motor	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		I					
38	8	Illinois Central	43	11⅛	10½	10¾	— ½
67½	16	Illinois Central pf	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ¼
22¼	5⅛	Indian Refin (.15g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 27
47½	16	Indust Rayon (2)	5	20	20	20	
144	72	Ingersoll Rand (4½g)	3	75	74	74	—3
131¼	58¾	Inland Steel (4a)	12	63	60¾	62½	— ½
33⅛	6¼	Inspiration Copper	40	11⅞	11	11⅞	— ½
6	3⅛	Insuransh ct (.10g)	1	4	4	4	
13¾	1½	Interboro Rap Tr	1	5	4¾	5	
64¼	20	Interchem Corp (2)	4	24	24	24	Nov 24
11½	2⅛	Intercont Rubber	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Nov 26
28½	6	Interlake Ir (.40g)	45	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¾
9⅛	2	Int Agricultural	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
63½	18¼	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	1	23½	23½	23½	—1
189	127½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	2	132	132	132	—3
120	53½	Int Harvestr (2½a)	46	63¼	61½	62	—2
162	139⅞	Int Harvester pf (7)	4	140	139⅞	140	Nov 27
16⅝	3	Int Hydro-Elec A	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	1⅛	Int Merc Marine	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
18⅝	6	Int Mining (.45g)	5	8⅝	8	8⅛	Nov 27
32⅜	37	Int Nickel Can (2a)	128	42¼	40⅝	41⅞	— ½
135⅝	127⅞	Int Nick Can pf (7)	2	134½	134½	134½	Oct 27
10⅞	7½	Int Pap & P	60	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ¾
48⅝	36¼	Int Pap & P pf (5)	33	43¼	41½	41½	—1½
28⅝	19½	Int Salt (1½a)	1	21	21	21	
49⅝	30	Int Shoe (2)	2	32½	32	32½	
52	16	Int Silver	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
15⅛	4	Int Tel & Tel	28	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	Int T & T fgn ct	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
36½	9¼	Intrst Dp S (2¾g)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	
26½	9⅝	Intertype (.60g)	3	10	9	9	—1
30	20½	Island Creek Cl (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Nov 26
		J					
87¼	49⅞	Jewel Tea (4a)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ½
155	65½	Johns-Manville (3a)	34	78¾	76	76⅝	—2½
		K					
46	15½	Kalam Stove (1¼g)	5	18	17½	18	+1
29	5	Kan City Southern	2	9	9	9	
44⅞	14½	Kan City So pf (1½g)	5	20½	20⅛	20½	+1
35	15	Kaufm Dept (1.60)	2	18	17	17	
27⅛	13	Kayser (J) (2a)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	7	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	4	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	4	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ½
69⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (3a)	81	34¾	34	34⅜	— ½
20⅛	5½	Keystone S & W (1)	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
46¾	19½	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	3	20½	20½	20½	+1
9⅝	1¾	Kinney (G R)	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
29⅝	15½	Kresge (SS) (1.20g)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ½
15⅛	4	Kresge Dept Stores	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
47½	24⅝	Kress (S H) (1.60)	7	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24¼	14¼	Kroger Groc (1.60)	61	16⅝	16	16	— ½
		L					
24	13	Lambert (2)	6	16	15⅜	16	+1
17⅞	5½	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	7	7	7	
27⅞	9⅝	Lee Rub & T (1.60g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¾
51⅛	14	Lehigh Port C (1½)	2	20	19	19	—1
3⅝	⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	3	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
24⅝	4½	Lehigh Valley RR	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
43½	23⅝	Lehman Corp (1a)	3	27	26	26	—1
21⅝	8	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	23	Lerner Stores (2a)	1	24	24	24	Nov 26
79	34	L O F Glass (4)	26	40½	39⅛	40	+ ½
15⅝	5	Lib McN & L (1.40h)	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
29	23	Life Savers (1.60a)	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
113¼	82½	Ligg & Myers (4a)	10	87½	87	87	—1
114	83½	Ligg & My B (4a)	3	90⅝	90	90½	
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	5	160	160	160	Nov 26
23½	15½	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Nov 20
83½	18¼	Lima Loco (2½g)	9	30	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
63	33	Link Belt (2)	1	33	33	33	Nov 26
26⅞	14	Liq Carbonic (1.60a)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
87⅞	45½	Loew's (6g)	43	50⅝	49	49¾	—1
110	99¾	Loew's pf (6½)	2	101	99½	101	Nov 26
3⅞	1	Loft	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
75¼	32	Lone Star Cem (3)	12	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	+1½
10¾	2½	Long-Bell A	6	4¼	4	4	— ¼
43¼	18	Loose-W Bis (1.60a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
28⅝	15⅞	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
99	48½	Louis & Nash (6g)	1	50	50	50	
28¾	14⅛	Louisv G&E A (1½)	*1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
41⅜	13½	Ludlum Steel (1)	6	18	17¼	18	— ¼
		M					
36	26¾	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	30	30	30	
62¼	18½	Mack Trucks (1)	7	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	
58¼	27	Macy (R H) (2a)	11	30⅜	29⅝	30	— ¼
15⅝	8¼	Mad Sq Gar (1.35g)	1	10	10	10	Nov 27
63	18⅝	Magma Cop (2¾g)	15	24½	24	24	—1¾
7	1	Manati Sugar ct	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 19
16⅞	6¼	Mandel Bros (1g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 20
16½	4½	Manhattan Ry m gtd	8	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
29⅝	9½	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	1¼	Maracaibo Oil	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5½	Marine Midl (.40a)	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	26	Marlin-Rock (3g)	1	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	Nov 22
30⅞	9¾	Marshall Field	17	11⅞	11	11	— ⅝
29⅝	10	Mastin (G L) Co	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
13⅞	1¾	Martin-Parry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Nov 23
74	20	Masonite (1a)	6	33⅛	33	33	—1½
41⅞	22½	Math Alkali (1.65g)	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
66⅛	34	May Dept Sto (3a)	8	38	37	37⅛	— ⅞
15⅜	4½	Maytag (½g)	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
44	23⅛	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Nov 24
36	13½	McCall (1½)	5	13½	13⅜	13½	
24⅛	7¾	McCrory Stores	14	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅝
106⅛	66	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Nov 19
21	12½	McGraw Elec (1)	2	14	14	14	
28½	8⅞	McGraw-H (.57½g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	Nov 27
42½	30⅛	McIntyre Porc (2)	3	38	37½	37½	— ½
42½	19⅝	McKeesport T (2)	8	23	22	22½	+ ½
16¼	5⅝	McKesson & Robbins	52	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
47½	33	McKess & Rob pf (3)	2	34	34	34	
19	6	McLellan Sto (.95g)	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
34¼	11½	Mead Corp (1½g)	32	15¼	14	15¼	+1¼
93½	59½	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	60	60	60	+ ½
66½	42	Melville Shoe (5)	1	45	45	45	—1
16⅝	3	Mengel	5	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
72½	33¾	Mesta Mach (4¾g)	2	40½	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
26¼	4⅝	Miami Copper	15	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
35⅝	14	Mid-Cont Pet (1½g)	13	20	19½	19⅝	
48½	15	Midland Steel (2)	6	22¼	21⅝	21½	—1
120	53	Minn-Honeywell (3)	9	60⅞	55½	58	—1
16⅛	4⅝	Minn-Mol Imp	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
108	54	Minn-M Im pf (6½k)	1	56	55	55	
2¼	⅝	Minn St P & S S M	3	¾	¾	¾	— ¼
5⅛	1½	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 22
34	15⅝	Mission Corp (1g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Nov 27
9¾	2	Mo-Kan-Texas	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	5⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	21	10⅝	9½	10½	— ½
6¼	1⅝	Mo Pacific	2	2	2	2	Nov 27
12¼	1⅝	Mo Pacific pf	3	3½	3½	3½	
40⅞	14⅛	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	4	16½	16	16	—1
107½	71	Monsanto Chem (3g)	10	75	73½	75	
109	105	Monsanto C pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Nov 27
69	30	Montgom Ward (2a)	117	36¾	34⅝	35⅝	—1
46	24	Morrell & Co	3	24	24	24	Nov 24
3½	½	Mother Lode (.45g)	120	¾	⅝	⅝	
38½	12½	Motor Prod (3⅛g)	19	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
26	8¼	Motor Wheel (1.60)	6	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
54	17	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	20½	20	20½	+1
15¼	4¼	Mullins Mfg B	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
36½	11⅞	Munsingwear (1½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	—1¼
90	50	Murphy (G C) (4)	3	54	53	53	—1
20⅝	3	Murray Corp	9	6¼	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
71	46	Myers & Bro (3¼g)	2	46	46	46	Nov 27
		N					
24⅝	5	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	49	12⅛	11¼	11½	— ⅝
24	8	Nat Acme (1g)	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	6⅛	Nat Aviation	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
33⅝	18⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	37	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅝
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	152	152	152	Nov 27
33¾	16	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	2	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	Nov 27
103½	93¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep 16
69	39	Nat Bond & S (1a)	*1	39½	39½	39½	+1
38⅞	13	Nat Cash Reg (1g)	15	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅞
26⅛	12	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	83	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
24⅝	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	5	8⅛	8	8	— ½
10⅞	4	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 27
35	17	Nat Distillers (2)	19	22¼	21½	22	— ⅜
38	18	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	18	18	18	Nov 23
18⅛	4½	Nat Gypsum	66	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
44	18	Nat Lead (½)	9	25½	23½	23½	—2¼
171	153	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	154	154	154	+1¾
61⅞	18	Nat M & Stl C (1½g)	4	20⅞	19¼	20⅞	+1⅜
14⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	48	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
2¼	½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 19
1	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 20
90¼	55	Nat Steel (2½a)	13	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	
36¼	19¼	Nat Supply (Benna)	18	22½	21¼	21¼	—1¼
80⅛	70	Nat Sup 5½% pf (5½)	1	70	70	70	Nov 27
30	23	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	2	25	25	25	+1
12¾	3½	Nat Tea (.30g)	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Natomas (.80)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Nov 27
57¼	23¾	Neisner Bros (2)	2	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	Nov 23
87	65	Neisner Br pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Nov 19
64⅞	27	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Nov 27
41⅝	10½	Newpt Ind (2g)	30	16⅛	14¾	15⅛	— ¾
98½	29	NY Air Brake (2)	2	31½	31	31½	+1
55⅜	15⅛	NY Central	212	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
72	14	NY Chi & StL	6	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
100	30⅛	NY Chi & StL pf	5	35⅛	35	35	
31⅞	13	NYC Omnib (4.90g)	4	24	24	24	+ ¼
3	⅝	NY Investors	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	2	NY NH & H	3	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	
26⅝	4¼	NY NH & H pf	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅝	1	NY Ont & W	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	3	NY Shipbuilding	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 26
272	180	Norfolk & W (10a)	2	190	190	190	Nov 20

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	⅛	Norfolk Southern	1	1	1	1	Nov 24
17⅝	3	No Amer Av (⅛g)	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
34⅞	14⅝	Nor American (.90g)	56	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
57⅛	48⅝	Nor American pf (3)	4	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	Nov 27
104½	93	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Nov 27
36⅝	9⅞	Northern Pacific	57	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	— ½
6⅞	1⅝	Norwalk Tire & Rub	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		O					
23⅞	9	Ohio Oil (1g)	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
73	24	Oliver Farm Equip	16	29⅝	27½	28⅛	—1⅝
26⅛	6½	Omnibus (1.80g)	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	5½	Oppenhm Coll (¼g)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45½	20⅝	Otis Elevator (1.40g)	*27	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	6⅝	Otis Steel	38	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅝
97	54	Otis Steel 1 pf (5¼)	2	58	54	54	Nov 27
28	13	Outbrd M&M (3½g)	2	13	13	13	Nov 24
103¾	51¼	Owens-Ill Gl (3½g)	14	63	61	62¾	+ ⅝
		P—Q					
23	9¾	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	2	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
32¾	11	Pac Fin Calif (1.60)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
38	22	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	4	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
53⅝	34⅝	Pac Lights (3a)	1	38	38	38	—1
44⅞	10⅝	Pac Mills (1½g)	2	12½	12½	12¼	— ½
29⅝	12½	Pac West Oil (¾g)	6	13½	13½	13¼	Nov 27
12⅝	4	Packard Mot (¾g)	128	5¼	5	5	
17⅞	7	Pan-Am Pet (1g)	2	9	8⅝	9	Nov 24
4½	1	Panhandle P & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
90	32½	Paraffine (4g)	3	40	39	39	+2
28⅝	8½	Paramount Pict	83	13	12⅝	12½	— ⅝
200½	80½	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	3	96½	95	95	
28¾	8	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	12	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅝
34½	18½	Park & Tilford (2a)	2	24	24	24	Nov 27
8¼	1	Park Utah Mi (.15g)	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
44⅝	28	Parke Davis (1.80g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
29⅝	12	Parkr Rust-Pr (1½a)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
7⅞	1¼	Parmelee Trans	2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	Nov 26
10½	4	Pathe Film	7	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
23⅞	8	Patino Mines	7	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
7⅞	2½	Peerless Corp (.30g)	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
64	37	Penick&Ford (1½g)	8	41½	41	41½	
103¾	57½	Penney (J C) (3g)	17	68	66½	67¾	— ¼
6⅝	1¼	Penn Coal & Coke	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Nov 27
12½	2¼	Penn-Dixie Cement	19	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
76½	15	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	24	24	24	
29⅝	14	Penn Gl S ct (1g)	3	16	14½	16	Nov 27
50¼	20	Penn RR (1¼g)	64	22½	21⅞	21⅞	
63	34	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	36	36	36	Nov 18
65½	22	Peoples GL&C (2g)	3	37½	37	37	— ¾
17	3	Peoria & East	1	4½	4½	4½	Nov 26
48½	9	Pere Marquette	1	12½	12½	12½	Nov 27
25	14½	Pet Milk (1)	1	15	15	15	Nov 5
21⅝	9⅝	Petrol Corp (.90g)	7	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
13¼	3	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Nov 27
59⅞	18½	Phelps Dodge (1½g)	38	24¼	23¼	24	— ¼
54½	34½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	2	35	34¾	35	+ ½
100⅛	76	Phila Co pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Aug 25
3⅛	½	Phila & R Coal & I	3	¾	¾	¾	
85½	65	Philip Morris (3)	5	76	76	76	— ½
20	5⅝	Phillips Jones	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 24
64	30½	Phillips Pet (2a)	55	40	38½	39	—1⅝
9½	2⅝	Phoenix Hosiery	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	4	Pierce Oil pf	4	7	7	7	
33⅝	20¼	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	2	21⅝	21½	21½	
18¼	4⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
76½	25	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	35	35	35	Nov 27
14¼	6	Pitts Coke & Iron	2	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
20	4⅛	Pitts Scr & B (.65g)	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
43	8	Pittsburgh Steel	3	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¾
4	¾	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Pittsburgh United	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3	½	Pittston Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	13	Plymouth Oil (1.40a)	5	19¾	19¼	19⅝	— ½
23½	12⅛	Pond Creek Poc (2)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Nov 19
33⅛	7	Poor & Co B	7	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅜
11⅞	1⅛	Porto R-Am Tob A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ½
3⅝	¾	Porto R-Am Tob B	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 27
16⅝	2½	Postal Tel & C pf	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
31⅞	5⅝	Pressd Stl Car (½g)	22	9½	9	9	— ½
31	5½	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 26
86	20	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	7	28⅝	26	28⅝	Nov 27
65½	43¼	Procter & Gam (2a)	7	46⅝	46	46⅝	— ⅝
52⅝	30⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	10	37¼	36⅛	37	+ ¾
140⅛	117	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	Nov 20
124⅛	103⅝	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Nov 24
112⅛	91	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 26
113⅛	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Nov 17
72⅛	25½	Pullman (1½a)	22	31⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
24⅝	8⅝	Pure Oil (¼g)	65	12⅛	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅝
107	85	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	1	95	95	95	—1
23⅝	5⅝	Purity Baking (.60)	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	14	Quaker St Oil (1)	*1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
		R					
12⅝	4¾	Radio (.20g)	106	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ¼
80	48½	Radio cv pf (3½)	3	52	51¾	52	—2
115	97⅞	Radio pf B (5)	3	98	98	98	Nov 26
10⅛	2¼	Radio-Keith Orph	19	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
37¼	20	Raybest-Man (1⅜g)	3	23	23	23	Nov 27
47	18½	Reading Co (2)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
49	34	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	34	34	34	Nov 22
43⅛	24½	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26	26	26	
13⅝	3½	Real Silk Hosiery	2	4	4	4	Nov 27
4⅛	1	Reis & Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 22
30	11	Reis & Co 1 pf	4	11	10	11	Nov 10
22⅝	8⅝	Reliable Stores (1)	2	9¾	9½	9½	+ ½
35½	9⅞	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	10	10	10	Nov 26
29⅝	8½	Rem Rand (1.30g)	6	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
94¼	61½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	62	62	62	Nov 26
9½	1⅝	Reo Motor	42	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
47¼	12½	Republic Steel	206	18¼	17½	17⅝	— ⅞
124	69	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	1	72	72	72	+3
116⅛	67	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	69	69	69	+1¼
40⅝	9	Revere Cop & Brass	6	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
98	26½	Revere C & Br A	1	30	30	30	Nov 27
30⅝	12¾	Reynolds Met (1)	2	18	17⅛	17½	— ½
112	80	Reynolds M pf (5½)	3	81	81	81	Nov 15
34¾	8	Reynolds Spring (1)	6	10	9¼	9¼	— ½
58	43	Rynlds Tob B (3.60g)	19	43⅝	43⅛	43½	— ⅞
14	10	Rhine-West Elec	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 23
6½	4⅛	Richfield Oil	18	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
31½	9	Ritter Dental (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	+1½
80⅛	44½	Roan An Cp (2.96g)	5	48½	47½	47½	+3⅝
38	17¼	Ruberoid (.60a)	5	24	24	24	Nov 27
9⅝	1⅝	Rutland pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Nov 20
		S					
46	21	Safeway Stores (2a)	10	24⅝	24	24	— ½
65	26⅛	St Jos Lead (2a)	7	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ½
4⅝	1	StL-San Francisco	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Nov 26
11⅛	1⅛	StL-San Fran pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅛	11	Savage Arms (1¼g)	4	15⅞	15	15	— ⅞
51¾	24¼	Schenley Distill (3)	12	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ½
98¾	74½	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	2	74½	74½	74½	— ¾
3⅛	⅝	Schulte Ret Stores	320	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ¼
23¾	3½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	31	8⅛	5⅞	7⅞	+1⅞
2⅛	¾	Seaboard Air Line	40	1	⅞	⅞	
8½	1⅛	Seabd Air Line pf	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
54⅛	16	Seaboard Oil (1)	5	21½	20⅝	21⅝	— ½
11¼	3⅛	Seagrave	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Nov 27
98⅝	48¾	Sears Roebuck (3)	60	56⅝	54¼	55⅜	—1½
34	13½	Servel (1a)	20	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
42⅛	15	Sharon Steel (1.20)	4	19	18½	18½	— ½
120	63	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	63	63	63	
14	3⅜	Sharp & Dohme	4	5⅛	5	5	
65	44⅞	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Nov 24
17⅝	6½	Shattuck (FG) (.60a)	14	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
34⅝	14⅛	Shell Union (1g)	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
105⅝	92⅛	Shell Union pf (5½)	3	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1⅛
17⅞	5⅛	Silv K Coalit (.90g)	2	8	8	8	
58	17⅛	Simmons Co (1¾g)	29	25¼	23⅝	24	— ⅝
4⅛	2½	Simms Petroleum	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26	19	Smnds S & St (1.30g)	3	21¼	21	21	+ ¼
60⅝	26⅞	Skelly Oil (1½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1¼
102¼	88	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	88	88	88	Nov 23
54½	13	Smith (A O)	6	22	22	22	+1
40½	13	Smith & C Ty (1⅜g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Nov 26
29¾	9¾	Snider Pack (1½g)	2	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ½
23¼	13	Socony-Vac (.80g)	91	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	
6⅞	1½	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
42½	20½	Sou P R Sug (2a)	4	26¾	25¾	26¾	Nov 27
32½	17¾	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	1	21	21	21	
65⅝	17	Southn Pacific	102	20¼	19⅝	20	— ½
43⅝	9	Southn Railway	45	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅝
60½	15	Southn Railway pf	26	20⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅝
65⅛	30	So Ry M & O ct (4)	1	30	30	30	Nov 20
11⅞	1½	Spalding	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 27
9⅛	1⅛	Sparks Withington	2	3	3	3	
31	7	Spear & Co (½g)	2	8	8	8	Nov 27
36	20	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	6	21⅝	20	20	Nov 19
23¾	10	Sperry Corp (.60g)	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
35	14¼	Spicer Mfg (2g)	9	16	14	14	—1
28⅝	8⅝	Spiegel Inc (1)	38	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ¼
48⅝	16	Square D Co (.95g)	4	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—1½
16⅝	7½	Stand Brands (.80)	38	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
104½	101	Stand Br pf (4½)	3	104⅝	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
12⅝	2½	Stand Com Tob	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 26
14⅝	2½	Stand Gas & Elec	20	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	5	Stand Gas & Elec pf	30	12⅛	11¾	11¾	—1¼
65	10	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	5	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅞
72⅝	14	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	12	29	27	27	—2
4	1	Stand Investing	3	1⅛	1	1	Nov 22
50	28	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	27	31¼	30½	31	+ ½
50	26⅛	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	32	32½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
36½	30⅝	Stand Oil Kan	2	34¾	32½	32½	Nov 18
76	42	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	60	45	44⅛	44½	— ½
45	20	Starrett (L S) (3g)	4	22	21	22	
75	54	Sterling Pro (3.80a)	3	56	55½	56	+ ½
21	5½	Stewart-Warn (½a)	15	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
17½	8⅝	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
33⅝	6⅛	Stone & Webster	51	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
20	3	Studebaker	18	6⅛	6	6	
77¼	49	Sun Oil (1a)	3	49⅝	49½	49½	Nov 27
22¼	9	Sunshine Min (3)	*11	14	13¼	14	— ½
61⅞	18	Superheater (1⅜g)	6	27	25½	26	— ¾
7⅞	1½	Superior Oil	15	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
47¼	8	Superior Steel	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
39⅞	18	Sutherld Pp (1.60a)	2	19	19	19	
20⅞	7⅝	Sweets Co of Am	1	10½	10½	10½	Nov 13
28⅝	15⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	14	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
33⅞	22¼	Swift Internat (2)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	4⅝	Sym-Gou ww (.60g)	6	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	4⅛	Sym-Gou xw (.60g)	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅝
		T					
15¾	6½	Talcott Inc (.60a)	5	7½	7½	7½	Nov 22
8⅝	4	Telautograph (.60)	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	5⅛	Tenn Corp (¼g)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
54¼	15	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+2¼
65⅛	34⅝	Texas Corp (2)	83	39⅛	37⅝	38¼	—1
9⅝	2	Tex Gulf Prod (.10g)	6	4	3⅞	4	
44	23⅝	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	6	31⅞	31	31	— ½
16⅝	5⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Texas Pac L T (.20g)	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅝
48	19	Thatcher (1a)	1	25	25	25	Nov 27
64	55	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	55	55	55	Nov 15
13⅝	3½	The Fair	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Thermoid	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
40	36	Thermoid pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Oct 29
8⅛	1⅛	Third Ave	1	2	2	2	Nov 24

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	4⅛	Thompson (J R)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Nov 22
38⅝	10	Thomp Pr (1.40g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅛	1⅝	Thompson-Starrett	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	6⅝	Thomp-Starrett pf	2	15	14⅝	14⅝	Nov 27
21⅝	13⅝	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
96½	77	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	3	79	78⅛	79	
28⅝	9⅝	Timk-D Axle (½g)	10	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
79	36	Timk Roll B (3a)	7	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
17	10	Transamerica	8	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
22⅝	4	Transcont & W Air	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	5⅛	Transue&Will (.60g)	*3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Nov 27
11⅛	3⅝	Tri-Continentl (¼g)	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
100⅛	86	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Nov 16
13	4⅛	Truax-Traer (.30)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	7⅝	Truscon Steel	1	8	8	8	Nov 22
40⅝	18⅛	Tw C-Fox F (3½g)	6	23	22½	22½	— ½
50	25	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	2	28⅛	25	25	Nov 24
17⅛	2⅛	Twin City Rap Tr	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 27
26⅝	7	Twin Coach (.45g)	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
		U					
6⅞	1⅛	Ulen & Co	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
100⅛	46¼	Underwd-Ell (4½g)	3	49	48⅛	49	—1
18⅝	9	Union B & Pap (⅛g)	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
111	61½	Union Carb (3.20)	53	69⅝	68⅝	69⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	17½	Union Oil Cal (1.20a)	9	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	
148⅝	80	Union Pacific (8)	6	88	87	88	+ ½
99⅝	78	Union Pacific pf (4)	2	82	82	82	Nov 27
31½	22	Union Tk Car (1.60)	3	23	22½	22½	+ ½
24⅝	5⅝	United Air Lines	21	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
35⅛	10⅝	United Aircraft (1g)	54	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ¼
31¼	7	United Am Bosch	1	10	10	10	Nov 27
30⅛	15	United Bis (1.60)	1	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	— ½
91	45½	United Carbon (4a)	8	49	47⅛	47½	—1⅝
35	20	United-Carr F (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	
8½	2	United Corp (.20g)	118	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
46⅞	25¼	United Corp pf (3)	7	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
16	5	United Drug (½g)	8	7⅛	7	7¼	
26⅝	8½	United Dyewd (1a)	1	10	10	10	Nov 27
9⅛	2⅝	United Elec Coal	9	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
63	24	United En & F (2)	1	32	32	32	Nov 27
86⅝	52	United Fruit (3)*	11	54¼	53⅛	54	+ ¼
17	9	United Gas Imp (1)	*25	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
113⅞	101	United Gas I pf (5)	*1	102½	102½	102½	—1¼
16⅛	3½	United Pprbd (.30g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	6½	US & Foreign Sec	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
100⅛	70	US & For S pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Nov 27
3⅛	¾	US Distributing	1	1	1	1	Nov 22
34⅞	5½	US Freight (1⅜e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
137	53	US Gypsum (2a)	20	66	64	65	—1
23⅛	6½	US Hoffman Mach	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
70	34	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	35	35	35	Nov 19
43⅝	16⅛	US Indus Alco	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—1½
15⅛	3¾	US Leather	3	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅛	US Leather A	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
112	85	US Lea pr pf (13¼k)	2	88	85	88	Sep 23
72¼	24	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	*12	31	29	29	—1¼
19⅝	3¼	US Realty & Imp	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
72⅝	20	US Rubber	86	27	25⅝	26¼	—1
118	45½	US Rubber 1 pf	12	54	53	53½	— ½
105	52½	US Smelt Ref (8g)	5	58	56½	58	+1½
75⅝	63	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+1⅛
126½	48½	US Steel (1g)	300	55⅛	53⅛	53⅝	—1⅞
150	100¼	US Steel pf (7)	13	106	103⅞	106	+2¼
136	114	US Tobacco (5a)	1	120	120	120	Nov 24
9¼	2⅛	United Stkyds (½)	3	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
8⅛	1	United Stores A	5	2⅛	2½	2½	
84½	46	United Stores pf	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
21	11	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	3	11¼	11	11	— ½
86	47	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	47	47	47	Nov 26
4⅞	¾	Utilities P & Lt A	5	1½	1⅜	1½	
		V					
2⅝	⅝	Vadsco	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44⅝	14½	Van Raalte (3½g)	2	22	22	22	Nov 27
39⅝	9¼	Vanadium (1g)	26	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
47	35⅝	Vick Chemical (2a)	7	36⅝	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
12¾	2⅝	Va-Caro Chemical	7	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
74⅝	18⅛	Va-C Ch 6%pf (1½k)	10	27	25	25½	—1
135	119¾	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 27
		W					
10⅛	2	Wabash Ry	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
18⅝	2½	Wabash pf A	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
19⅝	7½	Waldorf Sys (.80g)	4	8	8	8	
33	18	Walgreen (2)	7	20½	20	20	
92½	74	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
51⅝	32	Walk (H) G&W (2½g)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
19⅞	17	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	18	18	18	Nov 22
18¾	3¼	Walworth (¼g)	61	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
50⅝	7⅝	Ward Baking A	2	12	12	12	Nov 27
10¾	2	Ward Baking B	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
99⅛	40	Ward Bak pf (3¾k)	1	42	42	42	Nov 10
18	4¾	Warner Pict	52	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	— ½
69½	36	Warner Pict pf	1	40	40	40	Nov 27
12¼	2⅝	Warren Bros	13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
35¼	9	Warren Bros cv pf	1	9	9	9	Nov 24
45	16	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1¼
38⅛	11½	Waukesha Mot (1a)	3	15½	15	15½	
50¾	20	Wayne Pump (2a)	3	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅜
9¾	2⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
56	23¼	Wesson O & S (½a)	3	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ¼
84½	73⅛	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	Nov 22
30⅛	16	West Auto Sup (1.60)	6	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
11¾	2⅝	West Maryland	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
23½	5½	West Mary 2 pf	1	8	8	8	Nov 26
4¾	1	West Pacific	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 27
11¼	1½	West Pacific pf	4	3	3	3	
83½	25⅛	West Union (2¼g)	9	29¼	28	28	—1⅞
57¾	17⅜	Westingh Air (1a)	7	25	24⅝	24⅛	— ¼
167⅞	87⅛	West El & M (6g)	61	101	97½	99	—2
30⅝	10¾	Weston El In (¾g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Nov 26
27¼	10¾	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
34⅞	23	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
65	19	Wheeling Stel	8	25¾	24	24	—1¼
126⅛	75	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Nov 23
90¾	60	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	1	60⅛	60	60	Nov 19
23½	14½	White Dental (1.20)	1	15	15	15	
33⅝	8	White Motor	11	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	8½	White Rk MSp (1.40)	2	9½	9½	9½	Nov 26
6⅝	1⅝	White Sew Mach	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
46½	11	White Sew M pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
6¼	1¾	Wilcox O & G	3	2½	2½	2½	Nov 26
5⅛	2½	Willys-Overland	1	3	3	3	
12	6¼	Willys-Over pf (.60)	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
12¼	4⅞	Wilson & Co (½)	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
91¾	54	Wilson $6 pf (6)	3	53	52	52	—2
65⅝	35	Woolworth (2.40)	58	39	38	38⅛	— ⅝
47	12	Worth P & M	10	18⅛	17¾	18	—1¾
100	40	Worth P&M pf B	2	55⅝	55	55	+4½
54	45	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	2	49¼	49	49¼	+1¼
39	34½	Worth pr pf (4½)	1	37	37	37	—1
76	58½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	63	62¾	62¾	— ¼
		Y—Z					
62½	22½	Yale & Towne (.60a)	3	26⅛	26¼	26½	+1½
37⅝	7½	Yellow Truck & C	44	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
46⅝	21	Young S & W (3)	7	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
101⅞	34½	Young S&T (4)	34	38⅞	37½	38	—1
115	70	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	75	75	75	Nov 27
43¾	12	Zenith Radio (2g)	16	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
9¼	2½	Zonite Products	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

RIGHTS Expire

1/16	1/32	Glidden	Dec. 15	8	⅛	1/16	1/16

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Amer Mfg $3 f	22	26	Grt N Pap $1 a	31½	34½
Am Sc $.80 a	39	42	Grfd T&D pf n $6	57	60
Am Wring $1.25 b	4½	6½	Hey'd Wakefield	14	19
Am Writ Paper	1	2	Hyg Sylvania $3	36	39
Amos Co $1.50	22	27	Keith G E pf $2 f	20	30
Appleton Co $4 a	35	40	Lincoln St $1 a	21½	..
Arlington Mills $3	18	22	Ludlow Mfg A $8	114	119
Bates Mfg	8	13	Mer H $.50 f m	14	17
Ben In L $3.50 pf	50½	53½	Merrimack Mfg	6	9
Berk F Sp $.40 f	4½	6½	Nashawena Mills	4	6
Bird & Son pf	86	90	Nashua Mfg	8	11
Boott Mills $4	45	51	Nat'l Casket $4	45	48
Bost Rail Hld $4 pf	..	48	Naumk'g Stm $6 f	39	44
Bost Wharf $2	21	25	Newm'k't Mfg $6½ f	37	42
Bost W Hos $2 f	24	28	Norw & W RR $8 pf	95	105
Bourne Mls $1f1m	16	20	Prov & Worc R $10	105	115
Chap Valve $2 a	34½	37½	Qui M C S & W	3	6
Charl Mls $1 b	22½	26½	Quissett Mill $1 f	19	24
Colliver Ins W $.70 f	12¼	14¾	Saco-Lowell	4½	6½
Cromp & Knowles	50	54	Sagamore Mfg $6	35	..
Dav Chem $.50 f	7¾	9¾	Sanford Mills $4	38	43
Dennison deb $8	110	120	Syl Indus $1.40 a	15½	18⅛
Douglas Shoe pf	18	22	U S Envelope $5	..	65
Eastern Mfg	4½	6½	Val Mld & I $2 f	19½	22½
Edwards Mfg $3 f	..	59	Van N MT $1.60 a	13	15
Goodall Worst $4 f	66	71	Waltham Watch	6	10
Gorton Pew Fish $4	32	37	Wamsutta Mills	5½	7½
Graton & Knight	4	6	West Cart $6 pf	100	104

a Exclusive of extras. b Paid in 1936. m Declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 1.

Bank, Trust and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked	Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Am	39½	41½	Aetna Cas	73	75
Bankers Trust	47½	50½	Aetna Ins	41¼	43¼
Brooklyn Trust	85	88	Aetna Life	22½	24
Cent Hanover	87½	90½	Am Equit	25¼	27¾
Chase National	31½	33½	Am Ins Nwk	10½	12
Chem Bk & Tr	41½	43½	Am Reins	27	28½
City	27¾	29¾	Am Reserve	18¼	20
Commercial	133	138	Am Surety	38	40
Corn Exchange	46¾	48¾	Automobile	24½	26
Empire Trust	21	23	Conn Gen Lif	25¼	26¾
First National	1720	1750	Contin Cas	21	23
Guaranty Trust	226	232	Fid & Dep	95	100
Irving Trust	11½	13½	Gen Reinsur	24	26
Manhattan	21¾	23¾	Glen Falls	34¼	36¼
Manufacturers	35¾	37¾	Globe & Rep	12¼	14¼
New York Trust	98½	101½	Globe & Rut	29	34
Public National	28	30	Great Amer	18¾	20¾
Title Guar & Tr	6	7½	Hanover	27	28½
Boston Bank Stocks			Hartford Fire	65	67
Bos Safe Dep&Tr*	290	..	Home Ins	25½	27
First National	36⅝	38	Homestead	15	16½
Merchants	425	....	Mass Bond	38½	41
National Rockland	67	....	N. Hampshire	40½	41
National Shawmut	21	22½	Nor River	23¾	25½
New Eng. Trust*	400	....	Phoenix	68½	70½
Pilgrim Trust	160	....	Springfield	100	103
Second National	135	....	Sun Life	410	460
State St. Trust	275	....	Travelers	400	410
			U S Fire	44	46

*Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank.

Business and Industry

November Steel Buying 10 to 15 P. C. Lower Than in October

Commerce and Finance

Rise of 34¼ P. C. In States' Bond Debt Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Borrowing by state governments increased the gross bonded debt of the states 34.25 per cent in the last seven years, or from $2,372,041,765 in 1930 to $3,184,467,709 in 1937, according to an analysis just published by the Municipal Service Department of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., titled "Resources and Debts of the Forty-eight States."

The survey shows that New York State accounts for more than one fifth of the present total debt, while it and five other states carry more than one half of the total.

About $1,500,000,000 in new state bonds have been sold since 1930, the analysis discloses, including such special items as $425,000,000 for unemployment relief, $111,000,000 for refunding, and $96,000,000 for funding operating deficits.

Debt Rise 35 Per Cent

Allowing for sinking funds and for debts of self-supporting enterprises, the resulting net tax supported state debt in 1937 is $2,528,300,498, up 35.42 per cent, from 1930, according to the report. On a per capita basis, this figure is a modest $19.69, but it is unevenly distributed, from less than $10 in 19 states to more than $50 in Arkansas, Louisiana and South Dakota.

The upward trend in state debt has not been altogether general, the analysis emphasizes. While 27 states have increased their debts since 1930, 18 have reduced them and three have effected no change. Large increases, on a per capita basis, in this period have been few, it was pointed out, with Louisiana leading with an increase of $34.59, followed by Minnesota and New York with approximately $20 each.

Only six other states showed increases of more than $10 per capita. The most outstanding for debt reduction during the period is North Dakota, which shows a reduction of $16.82 per capita debt, followed by Oregon with a reduction of $11.37, and South Dakota, down $9.71. Delaware and North Carolina had almost equal success in lowering their obligations.

Total Debt $14,599,310,498

Emphasizing the importance of considering city, county, school and other debt in conjunction with that of the states, the study estimates by states the net local tax-supported debt. It estimates the total figures, after deduction of sinking funds and debts for self-supporting utilities, at $12,071,010,000. Combined with the states' net debt, the grand total is $14,599,310,498, or $113.68 per capita.

The range in combined state and local debt load is shown to be wide, with Florida, at the upper extreme, ten times as heavily indebted in relation to paying capacity as Nevada, at the lower end of the scale.

The most nearly normal or average overall debt loads are those of Idaho, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Dakota. Ranking next to Nevada for low debt burden is New Hampshire, followed by Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Connecticut, which tie for third place. Vermont comes next, then Georgia, Indiana, Nebraska, Maine, Kentucky and Delaware.

Business Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Upward trends of business in almost every line during October as compared with September, were reported in a survey by the Merchants' Association. The larger increases were in building construction, newspaper advertising and department store sales, the report added.

Newsprint Price To Hold at $50

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Announcement has been made by the International Paper Co. that the $50 base price for newsprint recently established for the first half of 1938, will be maintained for the entire year.

Its action thus established a uniform price for second half of 1938, since Great Northern Paper Co., although recently setting a base of $48 for first half, about the same time raised this $2 to $50 for the latter period.

Other mills which announced a $50 base for first part of 1938 have so far given no indication that they will meet Great Northern's $48 price. The base price now is $42.50.

Canadian Says U. S. Policies to Blame For Market Slump

TORONTO (CP)—Regulatory policies of the United States Government were, in his opinion, the principal cause of the stock market slump in recent weeks, President A. E. Phipps said in his address to shareholders at the sixty-third annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

"For the last two or three months there has been a persistent weakness on the stock market, both in the United States and Canada, bringing stocks of all kinds to lower levels than at any time since the slump of 1929," he said.

"Speculation was rife, both in the United States and Canada, and it only needed the adoption of regulatory policies by the Government of the United States—at least I take that to be the principal cause—to bring about a weakening of the structure which rapidly brought securities of all kinds to much lower levels."

Mr. Phipps said the market situation appeared to be "flattening out." Many stocks were selling below what ordinarily would be accepted as their value.

Int'l Petroleum Co. Earnings for Year Total $26,316,088

TORONTO (CP) — International Petroleum Company, Limited, reports net earnings, after all charges and the proportion applicable to minority interests, of $26,316,088 for the year ended June 30, 1937, as compared with $24,023,757 in the preceding year.

The operating profit was $31,081,666 and from this total $4,970,961 was deducted for depreciation and depletion; $2,518,291 for amortization of concessions, rights and development expenses, etc., and $320,691 for legal fees and salaries of executive officers and directors.

To the balance of $23,271,723 was added interest and dividends from bonds and other investments $3,115,615 and $226,207 as profit realized on sale of securities, a total of $26,613,545. Deduction of $297,457 as the proportion applicable to shares of minority interests left a net of $26,316,088.

Dividends and special disbursements called for distribution of $36,345,915, bringing the surplus balance down from $51,698,486 as at July 1, 1936, to $41,668,659 as at June 30, 1937.

Current assets of $62,341,550 include $31,340,102 cash; $14,818,248 in bonds at market value and $7,111,466 in accounts and notes receivable. Current liabilities totaled $6,224,188 in accounts and notes payable.

Steel Operations Off 3.5 Points To 31.5 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—With the Thanksgiving Day holiday causing some week-end idleness, steel operations during the past week decreased 3.5 points to 31.5 per cent, according to the magazine Steel. The decline which began the week before Labor Day when the operating role stood at 83 per cent has been the sharpest in history.

There was some increase of production in a few centers, continues the report, caused by accumulation of small orders but this was not sufficient to overcome the general curtailment.

Some Rates Higher

At Chicago the rate increased 2.5 points to 30 per cent, at Cleveland 13 points to 28 per cent, at Cincinnati 4 points to 29 and St. Louis 5.6 per cent to 20.6. Birmingham continued without change at 54 per cent for the fourth week.

Pittsburgh lost 7 points to 27, Eastern Pennslyvania 8 points to 27, Youngstown 5 points to 37, Wheeling 8 points to 35, Buffalo 7 points to 21, New England 3 points to 27 and Detroit 12 points to 59.

"November steel buying has been at a rate between 10 and 15 per cent lower than in October," says the survey, "with practically all producers meeting about the same conditions. Much of the current lack of buying is attributed to existence of sufficient inventories in the hands of consumers to meet present reduced demands for their products.

"Railroads continue to contribute some important tonnages to the market, though delay until the matter of increased rates is settled has reduced the volume of buying below what their needs would normally bring out.

Scrap Prices Nominal

"Although scrap prices are largely nominal in the absence of actual sales, and quotations continues to settle, sentiment is developing that indicates the situation may change within a short time. Current prices are tempting dealers to lay down supplies for higher prices and the export situation is giving some strength along the Atlantic seaboard. While tonnage buying is almost non-existent an occasional purchase indicates that not all melters have large stockpiles or that the present level promises a profit on material accumulated now."

Decline in Steel's composite price of steelmaking scrap continues to show a slower rate, last week reaching $12.75, which is 33 cents below the preceding, the second consecutive drop of that amount. Chicago and Pittsburgh markets declined 50 cents while prices in the East were nominally unchanged. The composite has reached the same level as in the first week of July, 1936. The iron and steel composite is four cents lower, at $38.86, resulting from the scrap decline. The finished steel composite is steady at $61.70.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of Nov. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended Nov. 20 to the low point of the year, according to the United States Department of Labor.

Sharp decreases in wholesale prices of farm products and hides and leather products largely accounted for the recession.

The index now stands at 82.9 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents a decrease of 6.1 per cent from the high point of April 3. Compared with the corresponding week of last month, the all-commodity index is down 2.4 per cent. It is 0.6 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Besides the farm products and hides and leather products groups, smaller decreases were registered by the foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials and chemicals and drugs groups. Metals and metal products and miscellaneous commodities advanced. Housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index declined 1.5 per cent largely due to weakening prices for agricultural commodities.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 20 1937	Nov. 13 1937	Nov. 21 1936	Nov. 23 1935
All commodities	82.9	83.2	82.4	80.6
Farm products	75.9	77.8	85.2	78.2
Foods	83.2	83.6	84.5	85.8
Hides&leather prods.	101.8	103.0	98.3	95.7
Textile products	70.5	71.0	72.5	73.1
Fuel & light. materials	78.6	79.0	77.5	75.7
Metals & metal prods.	96.6	94.6	87.3	86.4
Building materials	93.8	94.0	87.6	85.8
Chemicals and drugs	79.8	80.0	82.5	80.9
House furng.goods	92.1	92.1	83.4	82.1
Miscellaneous	75.4	75.0	73.9	67.4
Raw materials	77.0	78.2	83.1	*
Semi-mfd. articles	79.7	80.0	79.5	*
Finished products	86.6	86.5	82.8	*
All commodities other than farm prods.	84.5	84.5	81.8	81.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.2	84.0	81.2	79.(

*Not computed.

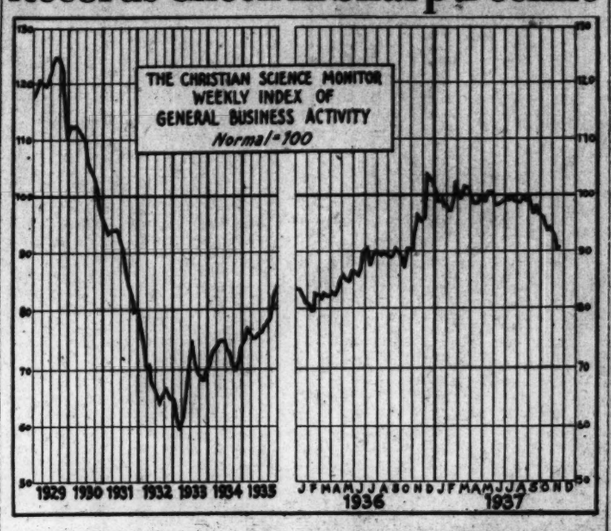
National Power & Light Net Income Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the National Power & Light Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1937, amounted to $8,863,931 after taxes, interest, depreciation, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., equal after dividends on the parent company's preferred stock to $1.31 a share on 5,456,117 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $6,950,115, or 97 cents a common share after preferred dividends.

For the three months ended Oct. 31, 1937, net amounted to $2,189,151, or 32 cents a common share after preferred dividends. This compares with net a year ago of $1,575,036, or 21 cents a common share after preferred dividends.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Records Check in Sharp Decline



The sharp decline in business activity recorded in recent weeks was checked in the week ended Nov. 20, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. Twice before in the period since the first week in September when the decline began the index has made small advances only to be followed by further sharp losses. In the latest advance which was likewise small the index rose to 90.5 (prel.) on Nov. 20, compared with 90.1 on Nov. 13. This was substantially below the level of last year when the index registered 96.6 on Nov. 21, 1936.

Advances were recorded in two of the components of the index with the third showing decline. Electric power production recovered most of its loss of the previous two weeks and increased more than was expected on the basis of seasonal and long-term factors. The adjusted index gained moderately from the year's low made in the previous week.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City likewise exceeded expectations for the mid-month activity and recorded a substantial advance in the adjusted index.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued their greater-than-seasonal decline in evidence the last few weeks. At its present level the index is the lowest since April of last year.

Steel ingot production last week, estimated by the Iron Age at 33 per cent of capacity, was two points below that of the preceding week, but 50 points below the level recorded at the end of August. For the first time in that period however, operations at Chicago recorded an advance. The railroad and construction industries have given some orders and offer prospects of more whereas orders from the automobile industry have dwindled.

Operations in the textile indstry are low. Drastic cuts have been made in operating schedules and most plants are either shut down or operating at a greatly reduced rate.

Retail trade reports indicate some improvement due to the approach of the holiday season and also to colder weather. With the price declines which have been effected consumer buying is beginning to respond but estimates indicate that sales will show little gains over the levels of last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Nov. 20, 1937	Nov. 13, 1937	Nov. 21, 1936
Combined index	90.5	90.1	96.6
Bk debits outside NYC	85.6	84.6	94.0
Elec power prod	95.8	95.0	89.4
Misc carloadings	84.6	85.1	100.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market seems to have resumed the type of zigzag down movement characteristic of last spring's decline. Last week it completed one of the downswings and turned up. On the decline, however, it went through all the old lows for the bear market.

Washington news was the chief explanation of the rally which started the day after Thanksgiving. Floyd Carlisle, president of the Consolidated Edison Company, which supplies New York City, promised a large expansion program of round $125,000,000. Wendell Willkie seems to have given some kind of pledge of accepting prudent investment" as a valuation basis for rate-making. The President indicated that the seven little TVA's may not be pushed for the time being. He also announced at his press conference Friday that he will send a special message to Congress today with recommendations to revive building. He said also he was ready for tax revision as soon as Congress was. Senator Wheeler sent a letter demanding to know whether the Administration was trying to destroy business. And John Lewis intimated that capital and labor should get round a table instead of relying on government action.

All these political items combined with a few stray favorable reports from business to start the rally.

Looks to Congress

On the other hand, longer-range opinion in the Street is still decidedly bearish. Consolidated Edison's expansion program hardly holds a candle to the programs to which the utilities consented in the fall of 1929 at Mr. Hoover's request, and this particular company is not subject to the Utilities Act of 1935. Unfortunately the Street puts a sharp discount on all Washington intimations that the President's hostility to the power companies will abate. It feels the hand of Esau but the voice of Jacob. As to housing, there appears in all candor little that can be done. Winter is not a time for housing to recover. The Administration may have Title II of the National Housing Act changed so that mortgages may be insured up to $250,000 instead of $16,000, and the present high combined rate of 9.8 per cent for interest and amortization may be scaled down, but both these moves have the same generic handicap as any other kind of easy money program—people may not want to borrow no matter how low the rates.

The Street is in the peculiar position of looking to Congress for help, despite its long-standing opinion that the only good Congress is a Congress not in session. One of the well-known Washington letters recently said that certain persons in the Administration would not be displeased to see the recession go far enough so that the President could ask emergency dictatorial powers of Congress beyond anything yet granted, with a view to, perhaps, taking over the railroads, the utilities, etc. Chimerical as the idea seems, it has caused a lot of talk in the Street. The big question mark is whether popular thought will blame renewed hard times on business and Wall Street or on the Administration. Good opinion here is that in the end the Administration will get the blame, but a good deal of wise money is not so sure of this and will not invest until it is sure. There is pretty general agreement that the Administration will take all the powers it can get.

There is probably more to the current slow-motion duel between the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange than meets the eye. Each, apparently, is trying to pass the buck for the stock market decline, with the Stock Exchange best man so far; for Mr. Gay's August remarks about thin markets and federal regulation were by good luck extremely well timed, and Mr. Landis' reply could not have helped him except in the farm belt. Mr. Douglas' stock has risen in the Street as a result of his first press conference, plus indications of a realistic attitude toward Section 11 (the "death sentence") in the Utilities Act of 1935, which becomes operative Jan. 1, plus the negative fact that in its recent decision not to allow Northern States Power to add a conversion feature to its preferred stock issue the commission did not take the occasion to damn the bankers. The Street thinks the commission's refusal was primarily due to a reluctance to bail out the underwriters who had some $25,000,000 of the stock left on their hands, but it is thankful the commission didn't say so. These things have to some extent offset the worry in the Street over Mr. Douglas' selection as chairman which was originally engendered by his diatribes against customers' men and against investment banker-corporation tie-ups.

Internal Conflicts

Under the surface, however, there are a host of internal conflicts of interest within the membership of the Stock Exchange, and it is possible that some of these interests are using the power of the SEC to further their own interests. Despite all efforts to reduce it to impersonal formula, the making of security prices in a hurry on a crowded exchange floor involves innumerable border-line cases, and it is not always easy to tell the difference between a good execution and a poor one.

The new issues market remains dormant, but again, as in 1935, private deals are reported between large borrowers and large lenders like the insurance companies. The Federal Reserve system again bought governments in the open market, to the extent of $9,000,000, though the seasonal movement of money into circulation has hardly begun. Excess reserves are now up to $1,140,000,000, the highest since spring, and government bonds continue to resist the general downtrend in the bond market. Discussions are now beginning as to what the Treasury will do on Dec. 15, when about $450,000,000 of bills mature and when the financing may be done for a February maturity of about $287,000,000. Another shipload of gold went to France. The operations of the Stabilization Fund have for a month or more almost completely cloaked the export movement of gold, which is said to have totaled around $250,000,000. A good part of this is not properly called exports, consisting of releases of American-owned gold from earmark abroad, but its effect is the same. Now, apparently, the Stabilization Fund has run out of gold (in its $200,000,000 working account), and is buying from the Inactive Gold Fund, so the actual loss of gold will hereafter be more accurately indicated in the published figures.

Spotlight Is Now Turned on Cotton Futures Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The commodity exchange administration announced it would turn the spotlight of publicity on daily tradings in cotton on the commodity markets.

Beginning December 3 the Administration will release the volume of daily transactions, the amount of open commitments and the change in open commitments from the previous day, at the New York Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the C. E. A., said this would be the first time statistics would be available on cotton futures transactions.

"Although the cotton exchanges have co-operated whole-heartedly with the commodity exchange administration," he said, "these transactions are affected with a national public interest and should be general public information."

Dr. Duvel said the daily reports would be released by C. E. A. supervisors at the three exchanges.

Limit on Grain Trading

The commission will hold hearings at Chicago, Nov. 3 and Dec. 1, on its own proposals that new restrictions be placed on speculation in grain futures—an activity that involved $25,000,000,000 last year.

One proposal would place a limit on the speculative transactions of any individual.

Agriculture Secretary Wallace, a member of the commission, declared that "excessive speculative operations, particularly by one or a few individuals, are a grave danger in any market and may force prices far out of line."

The administration is not alone in its criticism of speculation at Chicago. Senator Capper (R) of Kansas went on the radio to declare that the Government has not "gone nearly far enough in clamping down on the Chicago Board of Trade and other commodity exchanges."

Sees No Adverse Effect

Mr. Wallace said he did not believe that action to limit trading would have a disturbing effect on the markets at this time when, he explained, trading is "unusually light."

The commission move, it was said, grew out of a congestion in September corn futures that forced a suspension in trading on the Chicago Board of Trade when one trader, Mr. Wallace said, garnered control of 74 per cent of all open commitments on the long side.

Another commission proposal would prohibit trading in an expiring grain future during the last 10 days of the delivery month.

Such a provision, officials said, would tend to prevent "squeezes" and market congestions endangering price stability.

By allowing a period of 10 days, after trading has ceased, to settle contracts by delivery it would be possible, they explained, to bring grain in from the farms to apply on such contracts, thereby lessening the possibility of a tight situation developing because grain was not available at the markets.

World Consumption Of Tin Increases During 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World consumption of tin in the year ended September last totaled 177,443 tons against 159,669 tons in the preceding year, according to statistics published in the November Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council issued by the Statistical Office at The Hague.

World production figures for the same two periods were respectively 197,000 tons and 173,400 tons. The proportion of the world's tin production controlled by the International Tin Committee which increased 75.8 per cent in 1933 to 87.1 per cent in 1936 further increased in the six months ended September, 1937 to 88.2 per cent.

Very substantial increases in tin consumption have occurred this year in Russia, Germany, the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom but in France there was a decrease of 5 per cent.

World production of tinplate in the year ended October, 1937, was 4,090,000 tons compared with 3,581,000 tons in the previous year.

Fight on Profits Tax Is Seen Won—Manufacturers Protest

Treasury Concessions Indicate Business to Get Some Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Though the public has not yet fully realized the fact, the fight against the undistributed profits tax is practically over. The law will either be repealed, or so revised that it will be hardly distinguishable. It has been one of the oddest fights, in many ways, that Washington has seen for a long time. So strenuous an assault has been waged against the scapegoat law that it has had the effect of directly linking the tax with the present business recession; and large masses of taxpayers believe that when and if the law is repealed the stock market will immediately right itself and the sun of economy recovery shine again.

In the fervor of the campaign against the tax, the sweeping concessions already made by the Treasury, through its spokesman, Roswell Magill, Undersecretary, before the House Ways and Means Committee, have generally been ignored. Now, however, the Tax Research Institute of America in a report to its members, who include many of America's most influential business houses, points out that the profits tax will be virtually "scrapped" when Congress gets around to it, under these concessions, even though there may be a "certain amount of face-saving."

Politics in Tax Fight

When Mr. Magill appeared before the House committee and offered his Treasury concessions which would exempt 85 per cent of the corporations of the country from the effect of the tax, the Treasury was frankly surprised that the announcement received so little attention. As the Treasury sees it, the fight against the tax, although unquestionably sincere in conception, has been mingled with a vast amount of politics. It is a fact, as reported by many Senators, that constituents are clamoring for the repeal of the tax who obviously do not understand its terms, and that they consider its repeal a panacea which would end all the nation's difficulties overnight.

Coming at this juncture, the comment of the hard-headed tax institute is likely to be salutary.

"More than 85 per cent of all corporate taxpayers would be completely exempt from the requirement to distribute profits," the report says. "For the few remaining corporations, the monied group, the surtax on undistributed profits would be equally dead.

Profits Tax "Scrapped"

"In its place there is a raised normal tax with a maximum 4 per cent reduction possible for the distribution of all current earnings. The 4 per cent can hardly be considered a severe penalty for failing to distribute profits and will result in little incentive to share the wealth beyond normal distribution policies."

Nor is this all.

The report points out that in place of the undistributed profits tax, corporations with a net income of more than $25,000 would be subject to a 20 per cent normal tax, but this could be lowered by individual corporations to a minimum of 16 per cent if they chose to distribute their profits instead of keeping them. As the proposed change in the law works, a 4-10 of 1 per cent reduction below the 20 per cent would be allowed for each 10 per cent of current profits distributed. This would accomplish, says the report:

"A complete scrapping of the undistributed profits tax."

The institute hails these concessions under the heading, "King Oliphant is dead—long live Magill."

The importance of the institute's statement is that it coincides exactly with the views of the Treasury itself, in regard to the importance of the concessions it has already made.

Boiling it all down, the Treasury has capitulated to the storm of protest against the tax, tacitly acknowledging that the Oliphant rates were too drastic, but attempting to preserve the philosophy of the measure which it believes sound. The measure was directed at grave abuses, it is argued, by closely held corporations which evaded taxes by turning back profits into the company.

Industry Hits Taxation Policy—Seeks General Tax Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Emphasizing the "seriousness" of the present financial position of the Federal Government and citing the increasing burdens imposed on business since the 1929 depression began, the National Association of Manufacturers in a report just published after a year's study assails the Administration's tax policy and asks for a decrease in the general tax levy. The alternative, the report states, will be diminishing business enterprise, more unemployment and a fall in national income. The results of the survey are to be presented to the Congress of American Industry meeting here next week.

"It must be pointed out," the report says, "that a fictitious picture of budget balancing may subsequently be presented to the public as a result of using social-security-fund receipts to offset deficits in regular government income—as if an insurance company spent its legal reserve funds, but used its own notes to establish and maintain on paper a psuedo-reserve fund.

"The relationship of the Federal and State governments in connection with the unemployment trust funds presents, moreover, for consideration a further question which is being seriously considered by all students of governmental theory, namely, the use of the Federal finance power, both taxation and loaning, to overturn by indirection the normal balance of power and authority between the Federal and State governments."

Four "key facts," which the committee says show the difficulties of the government's financial position, are as follows:

1. The grand total of appropriations, including permanent annual appropriations for the fiscal year 1938, is $9,356,000,000.

2. The anticipated deficit during the current fiscal year is approximately $700,000,000, and will be more if tax revenue falls below expectations.

3. The accumulated federal public debt is in excess of $37,000,000,000, plus possible substantial addition on account of the contingent liabilities assumed by the government.

4. The lesson of past history is that increased public debt is inflationary in character, while a declining public debt is deflationary. Governments which run along for years in the red eventually find a bookkeeping escape through inflation.

Asserting that the ability of industry to produce employment is lessened by tax policies, the report cites six taxes that have been levied since the 1929 depression as imposing burdens on business enterprise. They are:

1. The imposition of so-called "excise" taxes which are in effect sales taxes on particular industries.

2. Imposition of the combined capital-stock and excess-profits tax.

3. Increase in the rate of normal corporate income tax, plus the addition of graduated taxes upon corporate incomes, thus permitting higher taxation of the income of a small investor in a large company than of a large investor in a small company.

4. The widely criticized tax on undistributed profits.

5. Increase in the taxable income of business corporations through disallowance of deduction of net capital losses (except to the extent of $2000).

6. Taxes on pay rolls.

"There has been no lightening of the burden on business from local and State taxation," the report continues. "On the contrary, in that field also there have been numerous increases in the burden imposed on business enterprise both in the imposition of new taxes and in some cases by new administrative interpretations. Much of this increase in the burden which must be borne in the first instance by business enterprise has been probably inevitable, but it is obvious that an increase of this burden which business bears in the first instance cannot go on indefinitely without producing economic effects which will so impede business enterprise that production will not only fail to rise to the point which our present productive capacity could attain but may actually decline with all the attendant evils of unemployment and a fall in the total national income.



What the Well-Dressed Snow Man {or woman} Will Wear

is advertised these days by dozens of busy merchants, who use the pages of The Christian Science Monitor to tell mothers of the excellent preparations they have made for keeping the "small fry" warm in nippy weather.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

West Developing Own Wool Market; Standard Is High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—"Western wool, marketed in the West," is the objective of a modern wool auction which has three years of successful operation behind it here. In that period sales have increased from 650,000 pounds, in the first year, to approximately 3,000,000 pounds last season. Officials of the commission firm sponsoring the move declare it is conservative to forecast sales totaling 10 million pounds within a few years.

The logic of a wool market in the center of the 11 western states, a territory in which is produced two thirds of this country's annual wool crop, is depended upon to sustain the Ogden wool auctions, rather than any extensive organization or large financial reserves, advantages which have heretofore enabled wool marketing men of Boston, Mass., to compete effectively with attempts to shift the country's principal wool market from that point.

Standard High

The Ogden sales have maintained a standard comparable to those found in the East. From spring shearing time onward the wool is assembled in a new wool warehouse here. Graders are brought from the East to prepare the sacked fleeces for the sales. Last year about 40 buyers, many of them representing eastern textile mills and top makers, were present. Seventy-six per cent of the 3,000,000 pounds were sold directly to manufacturers, while only 24 per cent was claimed by dealers, or the speculative element in the wool trade.

Benefits to both grower and consumer are cited as resulting from a wool market close to the source—to the grower because he retains greater control over the sale of his product, and to the consumer because it eliminates back-hauling after the sale at Boston.

Shift in Marketing

The tendency to shift wool marketing from Boston, which for more than a century has been the gathering place for those with wool to sell or buy, is the result of changes in both the wool growing territories and the manufacturing centers.

In former times, sheep production, manufacturing and consumption of wool all were concentrated on the eastern coast, from Virginia north to the New England states. At that time Boston was the logical marketing center. But since then sheep production has moved from the East to the Far West, where the 11 western states now produce 250,000,000 pounds of wool annually.

The manufacturing industry is also in the process of being decentralized from New England in several directions, to the South, the Midwest and the West. As a consequence, wool shipped to Boston for sale frequently has to be shipped part way back toward its source for manufacturing.

Among the developments since wool marketing was started here is the added incentive among wool growers to improve their fleeces. Previously much of the wool in the West was bought at a blanket price, which varied in different sections of the country.

Oftentimes the grower with superior wool got no more than his neighbor who produced wool of lower quality. The auctions have brought home to the growers a part of their business with which they had little contact before. They can now compare their wool with that of others and note what each grade brings and which qualities are desirable.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Adams (D) Colo., of a special Senate committee investigating the wool industry, said it would meet Dec. 7 to hear protests against trading in wool tops futures.

"Boston dealers asked for the hearing," Mr. Adams said. "I don't know who is going to appear nor how many. The committee, of course, will be glad to get their information as part of the inquiry into all phases of the wool industry."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.99⅜	$4.99½	$8.2397
Cables	4.99⅛	4.99⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0339	.0340	§
Belgium—belga	.1701	.1701	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2313	.2313	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4036	.4034	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5557	.5560	§
Sweden—krona	.2575	.2576	.4537
Norway—krone	.2510	.2510	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2230	.2230	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1892	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0352	.0352	§
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2940	.2950	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0580	.0585	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0387	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5300‡	.5700‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2912	.2912	.8440
India—rupee	.3772	.3751	.6180
Java—florin	.5569	.5556	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3125	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962**	.2963**	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5850	.5862	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0009	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 26: Receipts, $19,646,040; expenditures, $26,138,892; balance, $2,815,360,487; customs receipts for the month, $27,927,333. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $2,280,513,424; expenditures, $3,048,573,442, including $843,336,790 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $768,060,017; gross debt, $37,087,966,960, an increase of $136,024 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,774,040,012, including $1,242,463,044 of inactive gold.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y Mar. No. 3	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.15½	1.16⅛	1.15½	1.16½	+.00
Wld May No. 4	1.18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	2⅞s 43-40 June	105.28	105.28	105.28
4	3¼s 45-43	106.30	106.27	106.29
8	3¼s 46-44	106.27	106.23	106.23
1	3¼s 46-44 reg	106.20	106.20	106.20
1	4s 54 44	111.29	111.29	111.29
4	2¾s 47-45	103.9	103.7	103.7
1	3⅜s 56-46	110.7	110.7	110.7
11	3⅛s 49-46	105.19	105.12	105.19
8	4¼s 52-47	116.13	116.8	116.12
1	3⅛s 52-49	105.5	105.5	105.5
116	2⅞s 54-51	100.20	100.18	100.20
9	3s 55-51	103.20	103.18	103.18
23	2⅞s 60-55	101.8	101.7	101.8
1	2¾s 59-56	100.9	100.9	100.9
Federal Farm Mortgage				
20	3s 47-42	103.20	103.17	103.20
7	3¼s 64-44	103.10	103.8	103.8
11	3s 49-44	102.26	102.23	102.26
Home Owners' Loan				
1	2¾s 49-39	101.3	101.3	101.3
10	3s 52-44	102.22	102.22	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Alleghany 5s '44	76½	76½	76½
2	Alleghany 5s '49	63	63	63
1	Alleghany 5s '50	39	39	39
45	Alleghany 5s '50 st	29½	29	29½
23	Allis Chal 4s '52	101½	101¼	101½
11	Am&For P 5s 2030	59	57½	58
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
9	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
5	AT&Tcv4½39	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16
23	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
30	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	101⅛	100½	101⅛
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	35	35	35
1	Arm Del 4s '57	85	84½	85
12	Arm Del 4s '55	85¼	84	85¼
13	AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107¼	107½
1	AT&SF 4s '95prin reg	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105½	105¼	105½
3	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	111	111	111
2	Atl & Chi AL 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
9	Atl & Birm 4s '33	20	20	20
3	A C Line 5s '45	92½	92½	92½
2	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	31	31	31
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28	28	28
20	B&O rfg 6s '95	51½	48½	48½
19	B&O 1st 5s '48	82	81¾	82
33	B&O rfg 5s '95	45½	44	44½
27	B&O 5s '96 F	44½	43	43
7	B&O 5s 2000 D	44½	42¾	42¾
91	B&O cv 4½s '60	40	38¾	38¾
22	B&O 4s '48	79	78¾	79
3	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	70½	70½	70½
37	B&O 5s S W '50	57	54½	56½
5	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	112⅝	112½	112½
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	99⅝	99½	99½
118	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92½	92	92¼
8	Boston&Me 5s '67	48¾	48¼	48¾
2	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	48½	48½	48½
22	BotConMills 6½s'34	10¼	9¾	10
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102	102	102
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96¾	96	96
9	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112½	111½	112½
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	47¾	46¾	46¾
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
1	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	11	11	11
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
3	Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
21	Can Pac 4½s '46	100⅜	99⅞	100
43	Can Pac 4s perp	86¼	85¾	86¼
26	C & C 6s '52	107	107	107
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	72¼	72¼	72¼
2	Cen of2Ga cn 5s '45	13	13	13
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95½	94¼	95½
3	Cen R R of N J 5s '87	34	33	34
17	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	26	26½	26½
11	Certain-td 5½s '48	63¾	63½	63½
3	ChampionP&F4¾s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Chi & Alton 4s '49	24⅛	24½	24½
7	CB&Q 4½s2'77	101⅜	101⅛	101½
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	108	108	108
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105	104½	105
8	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15¼	14⅞	15¼
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¼	14	14¼
50	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17¼	17¼
81	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10½	9¾	9¾
46	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
5	CMSP 4¾s '89	30	30	30
28	CM&SP 4½s '89C	30	29⅜	29½
3	CM&SP 4½s '89E	29½	29	29½
26	CM&SP gen 4s '89	29	28	29
1	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	28	28	28
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	23	23	23
36	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6½	6¼	6⅜
4	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9⅞	9¾	9¾
12	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	9¾	9⅞
9	Chi & NW 3½s '87	18½	18⅛	18½
6	CRI & P 4½s '52A	9½	9¼	9½
13	C R I & P 4s '88	19⅜	19⅛	19¼
25	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	9¼	9	9
110	CRI & P frg 4s '34 ct	8	7⅞	7¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	93¼	93¼	93¼
14	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96½	96½	96½
2	Childs Co 5s '43	63	62½	63
13	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	102	102	102
9	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109	108⅛	108⅛
2	Clev Elec Ill 3⅜s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	103	102⅞	103
5	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	100¾	100½	100¾
9	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	97	96⅝	96¾
3	Col F & I 5s '43	100½	100⅜	100½
1	Col F & I 5s '70	60	60	60
13	Col & So 4½s '80	43	42½	43
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
5	Colmbia G 5s '52 Mya	93	93	93
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Con Coal Del 5s '60	49	49	49
2	Con Edis 3½s '46	104¾	104½	104½
3	Con Oil 3½s '51	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	98	98	98
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37¾	37¾	37¾
14	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62½	61⅞	61⅞
2	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107	107	107
2	D&RG 4s '36	14	14	14
1	D&RG West 5s '55	6	6	6
9	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5¾	5½	5¾
4	D&RGW 5s '78	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Det Ed 5s '52	109½	109½	109½
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	105	105	105
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	99⅛	99	99⅛
24	Erie rfg 5s '67	46	45¼	45¾
28	Erie rfg 5s '75	45⅝	45	45
11	Erie 1st 4s '96	81⅛	80¾	80¾
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	55	55	55
10	Erie & Jer 6s '55	105	105	105
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	97	97	97
8	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
9	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	101¾	101½	101½
6	Gen MotAccept3¼'51	101	100½	101
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	45	44¾	44¾
6	Goodrich 4¼s '56	91⅞	91¼	91¼
6	Goodrich 6s '45	93	93	93
33	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	101⅜	101¼	101¼
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	97½	97⅛	97½
7	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87¼	87¼	87¼
38	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104½	104½	104½
17	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¾	95½	95⅝
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	GulfMob&N 5½s '50	84	84	84
3	Hockg V 4½s '99	117½	117½	117½
1	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	99	99	99
19	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	31	30¾	30¾
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	53	53	53
11	Hud&Man inc '57	18⅛	17¾	17¾
14	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	107¼	107⅛	107¼
8	Ill Cen 4s '53	45	45	45
5	Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
18	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	39	39
3	Ill Cen 5s '55	57	57	57
36	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46½	45	45½
11	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40¼	40	40
10	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	60½	60½	60½
11	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
10	Interlake Iron 4s '47	71	71	71
3	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Int G Nor 1st 6s52	19½	19½	19½
7	Int Hydro El 6s '44	65¾	64	64
1	Int Mer Bar 6s '41	49	49	49
8	Int Paper 6s '55	84	82½	83½
7	Int Paper 5s '47	91	90½	90½
49	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83¾	83	83½
7	Int T&T 4½s '52	55½	55	55½
20	Int T&T 5s '55	59⅞	59¼	59⅞
25	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
8	Jones&LaughSt4¾s61	92	91½	92
3	K C South 5s '50	60	60	60
2	K C South 3s '50	71½	71½	71½
3	K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
2	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1	Kings Ct Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅜	101	101¼
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Lac Gas 5½ '53	65¾	65¾	65¾
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	65⅛	65⅛	65½
12	LE & West 2d 5s '41	95	95	95
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75	27	26	27
32	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38	38	38
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003	32	31⅞	32
13	Leh Val 4s 2003	30⅜	29	29
7	Liquid Carb 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
10	Loews 3½s '46	97	97	97
5	Lorillard Co 5s '51	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71	71	71
2	Lou & N 4½s '2003	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
24	Louis & N un 4s '40	104	104	104
3	Louis &NN 3¾s 2003	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
8	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	60	60	60
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	31	31
7	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	97	96⅜	96⅜
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	107	107	107
8	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	99	99	99
4	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	13	13
1	Mo-Ill 5s'59	32	32	32
4	M-K-Tex 5s'62A	47½	47¼	47¼
13	M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	24⅛	24	24
2	M-K-T 4½s '78	41	41	41
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	39½	39½	39½
13	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5⅞	5½	5½
9	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	21½	21¼	21½
22	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21⅝	21¼	21½
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21	21	21
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21½	21½	21½
9	Mo Pac 5s '80H	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21½	21½	21½
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	14	14	14
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	61	61	61
1	Mon WPaPSv4½s'60	106	103¾	103¾
2	Mon WPa Pub Sv 6s'65	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mor&Essex 3½s2000	74	73¼	74
[illegible]	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

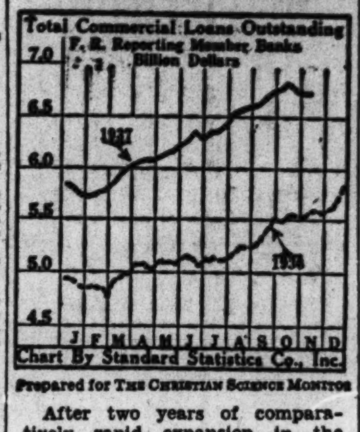
Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
14	Natl Steel 4s'65	104⅛	104	104
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	123	123	123
4	N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	121⅛	121⅛	121½
5	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	95¼	95	95
3	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	95	95	95
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
1	N Orl & NE 4½s52	50	50	50
14	NO Tex&M 5½s54	35	33¾	33¾
34	NYC rfg 5s 2013	72	71⅛	71½
19	NYC 4½s2013 A	65⅛	65	65
3	NYC 3¾s 46	87½	87¼	87¼
34	NYC 3½s 52	84⅝	83⅝	83¾
36	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	65⅛	65	65¼
8	NYC &HR 3½s 97	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞
5	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	81	81	81
13	NY CH&StL 4½s78	63	62	62½
5	NY Edis 3¼s 65	102	102	102
7	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25	24½	25
4	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	36⅜	35½	35½
12	NYNH&H 4½s 67	22½	22¼	22½
4	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
4	NY O & W gen4s55	5⅝	5⅛	5½
5	NY Steam s 47	107	107	107
1	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	13	13	13
2	NY Tel 4½s 39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	NY Tel 3¼s 67	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	NYW&Bost4½s'46	5	5	5
2	NL&OPow5s'55A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Norf&W 4s '96	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101	101	101
3	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	102½	102	102½
6	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	99¼	99	99¼
19	Nor Pac 6s 2047	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	73	73	73
25	Nor Pac 4s '97	93⅞	93	93
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	62⅝	61½	61½
8	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101	100⅞	101
2	Ohio Pb Sv 7s '47	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	99½	99½	99½
4	Okla G&E 4s '46	101	101	101
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62	72¾	72¾	72¾
4	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	104	104
4	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	102	101⅜	102
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102	102	102
2	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Para Pict 6s '55	89⅛	89	89
6	Penn Gl Sand 4½s60	103	102¼	103
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
18	Pen2P & Lt 4½s '81	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	117	117
18	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅛	100⅞	101
28	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89	88⅝	88⅝
41	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96⅛	96	96⅛
7	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
7	Pen RR 3¾s '70	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞
10	Pen RR 3¼s '52	86⅛	86	86⅛
3	Peo GL&C Cho 5s '47	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	78	77	77
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	99½	99½	99½
3	Phila Co 5s '67	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞
24	Phil Elec 3½s '67	105⅛	105	105⅛
13	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5⅛	5¼	5¼
10	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17	16⅜	16⅜
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
5	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62	61	61
3	Portl Gen E 4½s60	57	56	56
2	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	12	11⅝	11⅝
9	Readg 4½s 97 A	88½	87	87
5	Readg 4½s 97B	87½	87½	87½
15	Rem Rand 4¼s 56	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s61	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Republic Stl 4½s 56	79¼	79¼	79¼
2	Richfield Oil 4s 52	87	87	87
2	RI Ark & L4½s34	9	9	9
5	Safeway Strs 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
5	Saguney P Co 4¼s 66	100	99¾	99¾
10	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	58½	58½	58½
19	St L S F 5s 50 B	16	15¼	15¼
43	St L S F 4½s 78	11½	11¼	11¼
12	StLSF 4½s 78 ctf st	10	9¾	9¾
38	St L S F 4s 50 A	15⅛	15	15
2	St L SW 5s 52	27	27	27
5	SA&A Pass 4s 43	83	83	83
1	San AntPubSvc 6s 52	109½	109½	109½
2	Schulco 6½s 46 A st	22½	20	22½
14	Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	8⅛	8⅛
14	Sea A L aj 5s 49	4	3⅞	4
5	Sea A L 4s 50 st	14	14	14
8	Shell Un 3½s 51	97¼	97	97
10	Simmons 4s 52	85¾	85	85¾
1	Skelly Oil 4s 51	94½	94½	94½
1	So Cal Gas 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	94½	94½	94½
3	Sou Pac 4½s 68	62	62	62
31	Sou Pac 4½s 81	61¾	61¼	61¼
13	So Pac 4½s 69	61½	61	61½
10	So Pac rfg 4s 55	88⅛	88¼	88¼
10	So Pac clt 4s 49	70	70	70
22	So Pac 3¾s 46	85⅛	85	85
2	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	71	71	71
20	South Ry 6½s 56	62½	62	62
11	South Ry gen 6s 56	58½	58	58
5	South Ry cn 5s 94	82	82	82
6	South Ry gen 4s 56	49⅞	49½	49½
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	107½	107½	107½
4	S W Gas & El 4s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
1	Studebaker 6s cv 45	69	69	69
3	Ten El Pow 6s 47A	88	86	86
3	Tex Corp 3½s 51	104	104	104
2	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	82	82	82
10	Third Ave aj 5s '60	6⅝	6¼	6½
10	Third Ave 4s '60	31¾	31⅜	31¾
8	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
14	Unit Drug 5s '53	76¾	74⅞	74⅞
13	U S Rub 5s '47	101⅛	101	101⅛
6	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	87	86	86
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	87½	87½	87½
2	Util P&L 5½s '47	50½	50⅛	50⅛
3	Util P&L 5s '59	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
10	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	11	10⅞	11
10	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	109	109	109
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13	12	12
6	Wabash 1st 5s '39	65	65	65
2	Wabash 5s '80 D	12	12	12
23	Wabash 5s '76 B	12½	12	12¼
8	Wabash 4½s '78C	12	11¼	11¼
10	Wabash 4½s '78 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Walwrth 4s '55	69½	69½	69½
4	Warner Bros 6s '39	79½	79½	79½
14	Westch Lt 3½s '67	100¾	100½	100¾
4	West Md 5½s '77A	96¾	96½	96¾
17	West Md 4s '52	90	90⅛	90⅛
2	West Pac 5s '46 asd	18	18	18
2	West Un 5s '38	99½	99½	99½
5	Western Un 5s '60	68½	68	68½
9	Western Un 4½s '50	67½	67¼	67¾
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	86⅝	85⅞	85⅞
1	Wick-Sp cv 7s'35ct	19	19	19
17	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	93	93	93
18	Youngst S&T 4s '61	96½	96	96

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	63	61¾	61¾
1	Akershus 5s '63	99½	99½	99½
5	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
41	Argentine 4s '72	84	83½	83⅞
35	Argentine 4s '72 new	84	83⅞	83⅞
23	Argentine 4½s '71	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
5	Australia 5s '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10	Australia 4½s '56	99½	99⅜	99⅜
14	Belgium 7s '55	111	111	111
1	Belgium 6s '55	102	102	102
1	Bergen Cityq 5s '60	100	100	100
1	Berl City El 6s '55	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
8	Brazil 8s '41	23⅝	23	23½
9	Brazil 6½s '26-57	20¼	20	20
9	Brazil 6½s '27-57	20¼	20	20¼
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	21	21	21
2	Brisbane 5s '57	99	99	99
4	Brisbane 5s '58	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Brisbane 6s '50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	Buen A 3s 84	50	49½	50
11	Buen A 4½s 4¾s 77	66⅝	66½	66½
2	BuenA4½s4½sAug76	67½	67⅛	67⅛
16	Buen A 4½s 4¾s 75	70	69	70
4	Bulgaria 7½s 68	32½	32½	32½
3	Canada 5s 52	112½	112	112
3	Canada 4s 60	107½	107¼	107½
5	Canada 2¼s 44	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Carlsbad 8s 54	45	45	45
9	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	12¼	12	12¼
5	Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	12¼	11⅝	12¼
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	11½	11½	11½
8	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	12¼	11⅞	12¼
4	Chile 7s 42	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Chile 6s 60	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Chile 6s 61 Feb	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5	Chile 6s 61 Sept	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4	Chile 6s 62	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Chilean Mun 7s 60	9	9	9
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Copenhag 5s 52	98	98	98
7	Costa Rica 7s 51	20½	20½	20½
10	Copenhag 4½s 53	94⅝	94½	94½
39	Cuba 5½s 45	62⅛	61⅝	62
19	Denmark 6s 42	105	104⅝	105
10	Denmark 5½s 55	100¼	100⅛	100¼
6	Denmark 4½s 62	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	French 7½s 41	104	104	104
11	French 7½s 41 unst	93	93	93
1	Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1	Ger C Ag B 6s '60 Jul	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
4	Ger Gov 5½s '65	26	25⅝	25⅝
7	Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	23	23	23
3	Italy 7s 1951	75½	75	75½
3	Ger Govt 7s '49	30½	29⅝	30½
5	Japan 6½s '54	76	76	76
8	Japan 5½s '65	66	65	65½
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	40½	40½	40½
20	Milan City 6½s '52	60¼	59½	59½
16	Minas Ger 6½s '58	11	10⅝	11
2	N Sou Wales 5s '58	101	101	101
18	Norway 4¼s '65	103	103	103
6	Norway 4s '63	102	102	102
3	Orient Dev 6s '53	61⅝	61½	61½
3	Orient Dev 5½s '58	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5	Oslo City 4½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Panama 5s '63A st asd	42	42	42
20	Pernambuco 7s '47	11⅛	11	11⅛
33	Peru 7s '59	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
7	Peru 1st 6s '60	10½	10½	10½
1	Poland 8s '50	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
3	Poland 6s '40	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
13	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
3	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7	Rome 6½s '52	61	61	61
3	Sao Paul Cty6½s'57	11	11	11
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
7	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	50½	49½	49½
2	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	29	29	29
2	Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	60	60	60
1	Silesia Prov 7s '58	52½	52½	52½
2	Silesia LdAAn 6s '47	28	28	28
3	Sydney 5½s '55	105	104¾	105
1	Tokyo City 5½s '61	63	63	63
33	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	61⅜	60½	60½
26	Uruguay 6s '60	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
13	Uruguay 6s '64	51⅞	50	51⅞
7	Uruguay aj '79	52	50½	52
1	Warsaw City 7s '58	52½	52½	52½
5	Westph UnElP 6s'53	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
6	Yokohama 6s '61	62½	62½	62½

Total today (in dollars), 4,466,000; previous day, 5,340,400; week ago, 7,563,000; year ago, 11,460,000; two years ago, 13,-[illegible]; Jan. 1 to date, 2,979,663,000; year ago, [illegible]

Commercial Loans Trend Downward



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

After two years of comparatively rapid expansion in the commercial loan totals of the reporting member banks, the trend of these borrowings is now downward. Present indications are that a substantial reduction in the loan totals will be recorded during the next three to five months.

The increase of approximately $2,000,000,000 in the "all other" loan total of the reporting member banks in the 24-month period through September, 1937, represented a gain of more than 40 per cent in the direct credit accomodation extended by the banking system to business in this period. The rise was not excessive in relation to the rise in industrial production that occurred in the same period.

Financial Status Of Carriers Seen Worst in History

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that "the financial condition of the railroads of the United States is probably worse today than at any time in their history."

Mr. Pelley appeared before the commission as the first to speak in support of a petition by the roads for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. Such an increase, plus limited passenger fare increases on eastern lines, would boost annual revenues an estimated $517,000,000.

Seventh Lean Year

The railroads, Mr. Pelley declared, are "completing their seventh consecutive lean year."

"Ninety-six railroads," he said, "are in the hands of receivers or trustees, 36 of them Class 1 railroads operating 70,000 miles. Other systems are threatened with bankruptcy.

"The cause of the present financial distress is increased operating costs, over which the railroads have little or no control, and decreased earnings per ton-mile and per passenger mile.

"Since May 1, 1933, which may be regarded as about the bottom of the depression, prices of things we use have increased 40 per cent. Our taxes have increased 25 per cent, our wages have increased 18 per cent.

Revenues Decrease

"During the same period, revenues for carrying a ton of freight one mile have decreased 10 per cent, and revenues for transporting a passenger one mile have decreased 20 per cent."

Mr. Pelley asserted that under prevailing conditions it would cost $665,000,000 more to handle railroad business for the year ending June 30, 1937 than it would have cost to handle that traffic under conditions existing in 1933.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.02	12.79
Affiliated F Inc	4.16	4.58
Amerex Hold	15.25	17.00
Am Business Shrs	.68	.75
Am Gen Equip Inc	.65	.72
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	.42	.57
Broad St. Inv	21.58	23.08
Bullock Fund	13.25	14.50
Can Inv Fund	3.45	3.85
Century Shrs Tr	19.95	21.45
Chain St Inv Corp	.25	1.00
Chain St Investor	15.56	16.56
Dividend Shrs	1.20	1.30
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.54	17.76
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.22	10.97
Equity Corp $3 pf	25.75	28.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.83	19.20
Fund Investors Inc	15.79	16.78
Gen Capital	28.95	31.13
Gen Investors Tr	4.62	5.02
Incorp Investors	15.79	16.98
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	34.25	34.25
Maryland Fund	5.97	6.61
Mass Invest Tr	19.22	20.39
Mutual Invest	10.69	11.68
Nation Wide Voting	1.28	1.41
New England Fund	12.03	12.94
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.00	13.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.53
Quarterly Income Sh	10.45	..
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	11.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	82.00	86.00
Repub Invest Fund	.34	.39
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	4.00	5.50
Spencer Trask Fund	14.18	14.93
Stand Util Inc	.64	.69
State Street Invest	75.00	78.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.62	.70
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.91	1.00
US El Lt & P Voting	.89	.97
Wellington Fund	13.27	14.62
World Investment Tr	4.78	5.20
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.25
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	2.10	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.625	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.50	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.66	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.45	..
Diversified Tr C	3.35	..
Diversified Tr D	5.25	5.85
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.13
Nation Wide Sec	3.24	3.34
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	52.625	..
Nor Am Tr Shares 1953	2.05	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.55	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.50	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.30	..
Repres Tr Shrs	9.29	9.79
Super of Am Tr RR, BB	2.01	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.55	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.625	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.93	2.03
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	5.125	6.125
First Boston Corp	11.75	13.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.25	2.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	11.18	12.22
B-1	29.06	31.65	**Common Stocks**		
B-2	22.46	24.57	S-1	26.30	28.68
B-3	15.00	16.50	S-2	15.96	17.42
B-4	7.53	8.30	S-3	12.73	13.95
Preferred Stock			S-4	5.55	6.15
K-1	16.11	17.56			

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B (⅓g)	3	3	3
300	Ainsworth (¾g)	8	8	8
100	Air Devices	1	1	1
300	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
300	Alum Co Am	78	77	78
100	Alum&Goods (1.15g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
150	Alum Ltd	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	119	119	119
20	Am Book (4)	54	54	54
200	Am Centrifugal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Am Cyan B (.60a)	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞
3000	Am Gas&El (1.40)	28¼	27⅝	28⅛
75	Am G&E pf (6)	109	109	109
300	Am Gen	4½	4¼	4½
150	Am Gen $2 pf (3)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
50	Am Hard Rub	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
700	Am Light & T (1.20a)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
300	Am Maracaibo	1	⅞	⅞
100	Am Meter (4g)xd	26	26	26
500	Am Repub (.10g)	8	8	8
2100	Am Sup Power	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
100	Anch Post F	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Apex Elec (.30g)	13	13	13
200	Arctur Rad Tube	¾	¾	¾
400	Ark Nat Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2000	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4	4
100	Art Met Wks (.80a)	8	8	8
100	Ashland Oil&R(.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	As El Ind (.364g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Asso G & El xd	1	1	1
1600	Asso G El A	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
200	Asso G & El pf	10	9¾	9¾
100	Asso G & El war	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	4½	4½	4½
400	Atlas Corp war	1½	1½	1½
200	Atlas Ply (1¾g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Austin Silver M	5-16	5-16	5-16
200	Automat Prod	2½	2	2
100	Babcock & Wil (4)	80	78½	80
900	Baldwin Loco war	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
100	Baldwin Rub (½a)	8	8	8
300	Barium Sta Stl	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	Bath Iron Wks (6%f)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Beaunit M (1.30g)	7	7	7
200	Beech Airc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Bell Tel Can (8)	160	160	160
1000	Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	1	1
200	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Birdsboro S Fdy (1g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Bliss E W	7	7	7
200	Blue Ridge (.15g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
300	Blumenthal (S)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Bohack (HC)	3½	3½	3½
100	Bourjois	5	5	5
400	Braz T&L (.90g)	12½	12	12
100	Brewster Aero	2½	2½	2½
100	Bridgpt Mach (⅜g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
600	Brill A	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Brit Celan	1	1	1
50	Brown Co pf	31½	31½	31½
400	Brown F Dist	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Brown F Dist pf	60	60	60
100	Buckeye PL (3½g)	37	37⅜	37¼
900	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	17	16	16
1000	Burma Ltd (.407g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300	Can Marc Wire	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Carib Syn (½h)	1	1	1
100	Carnegie Met	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1200	Carrier Corp	30	29	29⅞
100	Carter (JW) (.60g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Catalin Am	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
175	Celanese 1pf (7a)	85	83	83
100	Cen & Sw Ut	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Cen Ohio St (1.20g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1400	Cen St El	⅞	¾	¾
150	Cen St El 6% pf	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝
125	Cen St El 7% pf	17	16	17
400	Centrif Pi (.40a)	4	3⅞	4
200	ChambersWM26 (.80)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	40	40	40
50	Childs pf	37	35⅛	35⅛
3800	Cities Service	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cit Serv pf	28¾	28⅝	28¾
300	City Auto Stmp (.45g)	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
800	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cleve Tract	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Club Al Uten	1	1	1
200	Colon Develop	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	Colo Fuel & I war	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3400	Colum O & G (.40g)	5	4⅝	4⅝
800	Comwlth Edis (1¾s)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
7900	Comwlth & So war	¼	3-16	3-16
100	Cons Biscuit	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Cons Cop Min	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	ConsG&EB pf A (5)	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Cons Mng & S (1½g)	52⅝	52¼	52¼
300	Cons Stl Corp	4⅝	4½	4½
300	Cont Oil Mex	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Cooper-Bess	8	7⅞	8
1400	Cord Corp	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Corroon & Rey	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cosden Petro	2	2	2
100	Courtaulds (.337g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
700	Creole Pet (.50g)	24¼	23¼	23¼
200	Crocker Wh (.10g)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	Crown C Pet	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Crystal Oil R pf	7½	7⅛	7½
200	Cuban Tob	3⅝	3½	3½
700	Cusi Mex	1-16	1-16	1-16
300	Darby Pet (½)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Davenp Hos (1)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Dayton Rub	9½	9½	9½
200	Detroit Gasket (1)	9¼	9¼	9¼
900	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Divco Twin Trk (.48)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Domin St & Coal	13½	13⅛	13½
60	Draper Corp (3a)	67	67	67
100	Dubilier Con (.16g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Duro Test (.40a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	EaglePichLead (.40g)	10	9⅝	9⅝
100	East Gas & F	3½	3⅛	3⅛
50	East G & F 6% pf (3)	31	31	31
50	East G&F pr pf (4½)	53¾	52¼	52¼
100	East Sta Corp	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	East Sta A pf	27	21	21
100	East Sta B pf	22	20⅛	22
300	Econ Gro Strs (⅝g)	12⅝	12½	12½
100	Eisler Elec (3⅞f)	2	1⅛	1⅛
16800	El Bond & Sh	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	58	58	58
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	52	52	52
100	El Pow As (.15g)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	El Pow As A (.15g)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
300	El P&L 2 pf A	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛
100	Elect Share	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Electrographic (1)	11	11	11
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
700	Equity Corp	1½	1⅛	1⅛
200	Esquire Coron (.30g)	8½	8⅛	8⅜
3400	Europ El deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Evans Wallo	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.80a)	10⅝	10	10⅛
200	Ferro Enam (1¼g)	21	21	21
10	Fstnt St 1 pf (7) ex-d	113⅝	113⅝	113
100	Fisk Rub	7	7	7
50	Fisk Rub pf (6)	56	56	56
50	Fla P&L $7 pf	40½	40½	40½
100	Ford M Can A (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Proedt G cv pf (1.20)	15	15	15
300	Gen Alloys	2	2	2
100	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Gen Invest	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Gen Rayon A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Gen Tel (1a)	12	11⅞	12
500	Glen Alden (ffg)	6¼	6	6
300	Gorh Inc A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Grand Nat Films	1¼	1m	1¼
100	Grand Rap V (1)	9	9	9
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2400	Gulf Oil (1.16e)	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛
100	Hartman Tob	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Hardvard Br	1½	1½	1½
300	Hazeltine (3)	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Hearn D S (1.65g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Hecla Min (.70g)	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
100	Helena Rubin A (1)	7	7	7
100	Heyden Chem (2)	31	31	31
300	Holling Gold (.65a)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2200	Hud Bay M&S(1¾g)	21½	21	21½
700	Humble Oil (2g)	59¼	58⅛	59¼
100	Hummel R Fi (.80g)	6½	6½	6½
50	Huyler's pf st	8½	8½	8½
50	Hygrade Sylv (2¾g)	36	36	36
1200	Ill Iowa Pow	5¼	5	5¼
100	Ill Iowa P div ct	7	7	7
400	Ill Iowa Pow pf	18	17½	17½
200	Imp Chem Ind(.302g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Imp Oil Can (⅛a)	18	18	18
300	Imp Tb Br (1.207g)	37¾	37¾	37¾
300	Ins Co N Am (2a)	52½	51¾	52
100	Int Cig Mch (2a)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
500	Int Hyd-El pf	18⅛	18	18
900	Int Paper & Pow war	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
4500	Internat Pet (1⅛a)	30¼	29⅝	29¾
100	Inter Radio (.85g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Inter Vitamin (⅛)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Inters Hos (2½)	27¾	27½	27½
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13	13	13
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	8	8	8
100	Ital Superpow A	¾	⅝	⅝
500	Jacobs Co (2g)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
300	Jonas & Naum (.30g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Jones & Lau Stl	34¼	33	34
100	Ken Rad T (1⅛g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Kingsb Brew	1	1	1
600	Kingston Prod (.40)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Krueger Brew (1⅜g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Lake Sh M (4a) x-d	50⅛	50	50
300	Lakey Fdy & M (.15g)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
300	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4	3⅞	4
400	Leonard Oil	¾	⅝	⅝
600	Lion Oil (1a)	17	16⅝	16⅝
100	Locke Stl Ch (1⅛g)	10	10	10
500	Lockheed Airc	7⅛	7	7⅛
400	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8	8	8
300	Lons Is Lt	2⅝	2¼	2¼
40	Long Is L pf (3½k)	50	48	48
50	Long Is L pf B (3)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1600	Louis L&E (.46a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	McCord Rad B	3	3	3
100	McWill Dredg (1¼g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Majestic Rad & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mangel Strs	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
300	Marion St Shov	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Massey Harris	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Master Elec (1.60)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Memph N Gas (.60g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Merritt-C&S	3	3	3
1000	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Michigan G & O	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Mich Stl Tube(⅛g)	9	9	9
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Midvale (8g)	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Mock J Voeh (.45g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2000	Molybdenum	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞
100	Monarch M Tool(1a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Monroe Loan A	2	2	2
50	Montg Ward A (7)	121	120½	120½
100	Mount City Copper	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
100	Nat CityLin cvpf(3)	38	38	38
300	Nat Container	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1000	Nat Fuel G (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	62½	61⅛	62½
300	Nat Rub Mch	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Nat Trans (1g)	8	8	8
300	Nat Tunnel & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	N J Zinc (4½g)	68⅝	66	66⅝
200	Newmont Min (3e)	81	80	81
50	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	NY Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	NY Wat Svc pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4500	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
500	Niag Hud B war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Niles-Bem-P (2a)	34	34	34
300	Nipissing Mns (.37g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Noma Elec (.40g)	4⅝	4½	4½
400	Nor Am L&P	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nor Am RayA (2g)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Nor Am Ray B (2g)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1500	Nor Europ Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	Nor Ind PS 7pf (4⅜k)	74	74	74
300	Nor St P A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	No'west Eng (1⅜g)	13	13	13
75	Ohio Brass B (3)	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
300	Okla Nat Gas	8⅛	8	8
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	21	21	21
1400	Oldetyme Dist	2¾	2½	2½
100	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
150	Pac Lighting pf (6)	101	101	101
300	Pac Tin spl (2a)	32	32	32
100	Pan-Am Air (¼g)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3700	Pantepec Oil	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	31½	31½	31½
1300	Pennroad (⅛g)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	87	87	87
50	Pepperell (6a)	70	68½	68½
300	Pharis T&R (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Phila Co (.80g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pines Winterfront	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Pitts Forg	7	7	7
700	Pitts Pl G (5⅛g)	83½	83½	83½
200	Pleas Val Wine (.15g)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	Plough (.80)	7½	7½	7½
600	Polaris Mng (.30g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
900	Potrero Sugar	⅞	¾	¾
100	Pratt&Lam (1½g)	20	20	20
500	Prod Corp	5	5	5
100	Prosperity B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Prud Investors	6	6	6
50	P S Ind $6 pf	15	15	15
75	P S N Ill 6% (6)	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
25	Pug Sd P $52pf (6¼k)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
50	Pug Sd P $6 pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1500	Rainbow Lum B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Red Bank Oil	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝
500	Reiter-Foster	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Reliance E&E (⅜g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Reybarn Inc (.10g)	2¾	2⅜	2¾
800	Reynolds Inv	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Richmond Rad	2	2	2
100	Root Pet (¼g)	3	3	3
50	Royal Type (4¾g)	42¼	42¼	42¼
400	Rustless I&S	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	St Anth Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
800	St Regis Pap	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
100	Samson Unit	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Savoy Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Scoville Mfg (1½g)	29	28	28½
400	See Corp Gen	1¼	1	1
400	Segal Lock	1⅜	1¼	1¼
400	Seiberling Rub	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Selected Indus	1⅛	1	1
300	Seversky Airc	1⅞	1¾	1¾
300	Shattuck Denn	8¼	8	8
300	Sherwin Wms (4a)	80¾	80¾	80¾
300	Simplicity Pat (½g)	5⅝	5½	5½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	230	230	230
1400	Singer Ltd (.288g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Solar Mfg (.20g)	3	3	3
500	So-Penn Oil (1½a)	36⅜	35¾	36⅜
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	South Pipe (.45g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Southland Roy (½g)	7	7	7
200	Spencer Shoe (1.20g)	6	6	6
300	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	15⅛	15	15
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
1800	St Pow&Lt	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	St Pow&L B	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Stand Sil-Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Stand Tube B	2⅞	2¾	2¾
700	Starrett Corp vtc	4	4	4
100	Sterchi Br Strs	5	5	5
100	Sterl Alum Pr(⅜g)	5½	5½	5½
200	Sterling Brew (¼g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
400	Stetson (JB) (⅓g)	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
200	Stinnes (H)	1⅛	1¼	1¼
100	Stroock & Co (2)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1000	Sunray Oil (¼g)	3	2⅞	3
100	SupPortCemB(1½g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Swiss-Am El pf	108	108	108
400	Taggart	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Tampa El (2.24)	27	27	27
4000	Tampa El rt	⅜	[illegible]	11-32
1800	Technicolor (½g)	18⅛	17	18
300	Texon Oil (.60)	4⅞	4⅜	4½
100	Thew Shovel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Tilo Roof (1a)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
500	Trans-Lux (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞
1400	Transwest Oil	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
400	Tubize Chat	8⅛	8	8
200	Tung-Sol Lamp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Union G Can (.80)	13	13	13
400	Union Prem FS (.80a)	10½	10⅛	10⅛
3400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	[illegible]	⅛	⅜
100	Unit Corp war	1	1	1
6000	Unit Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Unit Gas war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Unit Gas pf (7)	92	92	92
1400	Unit L&P A	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
100	Unit L&P B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Unit L&P cv pf	30¼	28⅝	28⅝
500	Unit Shipyds A	1	1	1
400	Unit Shoe M (3½a)	70	69½	69½
300	Unit Specialts (1.40)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
300	U S Foil B (⅛g)	6½	6⅛	6⅛
300	U S Radiator	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	United Stores vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
3800	Unit Verde Ext (3g)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
500	Unit Wall Papr (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Univ Corp vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Util Power & Lt	1-16	1-16	1-16
700	Util & Ind pf	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Utility Equit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Venez Mex Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Walker Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Wellington Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	WentworthMfg(¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	West Va C & C	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	West Air Exp	4	4	4
100	West Grocer (1.20)	10	10	10
50	West Tab & Sta (2)	20	20	20
100	Williams (RC) (.45g)	5	5	5
400	WolverineTube(.40g)	6	5¾	5⅞
200	Woodley Pet (.40)	7	7	7
1300	Wright Harg (.40a)	7½	7½	7½
200	Young StlDoor(¾g)	17	17	17
500	Yukon Gold (.21g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today (estimated), 190,000shares; year ago, 574,665 shares.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (wart) Warrants.

Price of Export Copper Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp recovery in the price of export copper helped stimulate consumer interest in the domestic market, although dealers reported actual buying continued slow.

Cable advices reported a large demand for metal abroad with prices up to around 10.15 cents a pound compared with Saturday's range of 9.82-9.90 cents. The price of standard and electrolytic copper on the London metal exchange also moved up substantially.

A split price continued in the domestic market, custom smelters quoting 10⅝ cents a pound against 11 cents by primary producers. A custom smelter spokesman said there were indications of consumer interest for the first time in two or three months.

It was reported a large smelter increased the intake price on number 1 scrap copper ¼ cent to 8¾ cents a pound.

Kreuger & Toll Creditors May Get Further Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—A further dividend for creditors of the bankrupt Kreuger & Toll estate will probably be made when the courts decide the status of claims of American certificate holders, said Edward S. Greenbaum, trustee in bankruptcy of the American estate, in a report on its finances.

It showed the estate as having $1,600,000. The Swedish estate, he said, has more than 21,800,000 Swedish kroner, or more than $5,000,000.

Kreuger & Toll was the key enterprise of the involved corporate structure set up by the late Ivar Kreuger who was known as the "Swedish match king."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Phila Dairy Prod 1st pf	$3	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Extra				
Acme Wire Co vtc	$1	..	Dec. 12	Nov. 30
Gen Accept Corp	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Do "A"	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Nat'l Bond & Inv	36c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
North Ill Fin Co	20c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 11
S M A Corp	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Increased				
Pneumat Sc Co	60c	..	Nov. 24	Nov. 17
Pollock's Inc	37½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Irregular				
Lawrence Port Cem	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Nat'l Acme Co	50c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Universal Prod	$1.25	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Reduced				
Bristol Brass	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Regular				
Billows & Co "A"	25c	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 1
Burlington St Co	15c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Car Wirebound Box "A"	37½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Chartered Trust & Executor Co	$1	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Commonwealth Loan Co 7% pfd	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Crown Zellerbach	25c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Gachin Gold Ltd 70c pf	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Gen Accept Corp	30c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
do "A"	30c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Gen Inv Trust	12c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Godman (H C) Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Gorham Mfg Co	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Memphis Pow & Light $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 4
do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 4
Metropolitan Edison Co $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
do $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
do $5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
do $7 cum pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
do $6 cum pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
do $5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
Nat'l Battery pf	55c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Nat'l Bond & Inv	36c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Pathe Film Corp $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Pennsylvania Edis Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do $2.80 pf	70c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
6% pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
S M A Corp	20c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 6
So Canada Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Southwest G&E 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	[illegible]

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s '68	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
3	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106	106	106
3	Am G & E 5s 2028	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8	Am P & L 6s 2016	80	79¾	80
7	Am Rad 4½s '47	105½	105½	105½
1	Appal El Pw 5s '56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	99½	99½	99½
5	Ark P&L 5s '56	93	92¾	93
1	As Elec 4½s '13	38¼	38¼	38¼
6	As G & E 5s '50	32½	32	32½
17	As G & E 5s'68	32	30¼	30¼
5	As G & E 4½s '49C	30⅜	30	30
1	As T&T 5½s '55A	72¾	72¾	72¾
7	Baldw L 6s '50	65½	63	64
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
7	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
4	Can Nor P 5s '53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Bimr El 4½s '68	85	84	85
4	Caro P&L 5s '56	94	94	94
1	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	102	102	102
12	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
4	Cen Ill P S 4½s '81 H	91	91	91
12	Cen P&L 5s '56	87¼	86⅛	86½
6	Cen Ill P S 4½s '67 F	91½	91	91½
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	42½	41¾	41¾
8	Cen St El 5s '48	43¼	42¾	43¼
8	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	44	43¼	43¼
6	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	62	62	62
20	Cities Ser 5s '50	59⅛	57½	58⅛
6	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	93	92½	92½
13	Cit S P&L 5½c '49	55½	55	55
15	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	54⅝	53½	53½
1	Comwl El 5s '54 B	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
1	Comwl Ed 4½s '56 C	111¼	111¼	111¼
9	Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Comwl Ed 3¾s '65 H	106¼	105¾	106¼
7	Commun P&L 5s '57	67	66½	67
1	Commu P Svc 5s '60 A	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	103½	103½	103½
5	Con G Balt 4½s '54	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
3	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	62	61	61
11	Cont G&E 5s '58A	78⅝	78	78⅝
2	Crucible St 5s '40	101	101	101
12	Del El Pow 5½s '59	101⅝	101½	101⅝
29	East G&F 4s '56A	72¾	72	72½
4	Edison El Ill 3½s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15	Elec P&L 5s 2030	69	67½	67½
3	Elmira Wat L 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Emp O&R 5½s '42	77¼	77	77
8	Fla P&L 5s '54	86⅛	86¼	86¼
1	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	85	85	85
4	Gatin P 5s '56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
3	Gatin P 6s '41	100⅞	100¾	100¾
2	Gen Bronze 6s '40	78	78	78
2	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	75	74½	74½
2	Gen Rayon 6s '48	74	74	74
2	Gen WWk 5s 34 A'	77	77	77
36	Geo Pow 5s '67	88¼	87	87
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	70	70	70
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	88	88	88
1	Groc St Prod 6s '45	70	70	70
2	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	41	40½	40½
2	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	78	78	78
5	Hous Gulf G 6½s'43	95½	95½	95½
1	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	97½	97½	97½
1	Hygrade Fd 6s'49A	62	62	62
6	Ill Pow & L 5's56C	88¾	88½	88½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	76	76	76
1	Ind Hyd El 5s'58	80	80	80
2	Ind Svc 5s'50	58½	58	58½
8	Ind Svc 5s'63 A	58	56¾	58
1	Ind P&L 5s'57A	106	106	106
4	Inters Pow 6s'52	29¾	28⅝	29¾
19	Inters Pow 5s'57	44¾	43⅝	43⅝
1	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	69	69	69
2	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	64¾	64½	64½
6	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	96	96	96
3	Jer CenP&L4½s61C	103	103	103
2	Jer Cen P&L 5s47B	104⅞	104½	104½
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	80	80	80
3	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	101	101	101
2	Lex Util 5s '52	96	96	96
11	Lib McN & L 5s '42	102¼	102	102½
3	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	101⅛	101	101
3	Lou P&L 5s '57	104	104	104
5	McCord R 6s '43	78	78	78
1	Marion Res P 4½s'52	98½	98½	98½
1	Memph P&L 5s '48	82½	82½	82½
1	Midland Val 5s '43	69	69	69
1	Mid St. Pet 6½s'45A	80	80	80
2	Milw & Lt 4½s '67	93	93	93
8	Minn P&L 5s '55	99	98½	99
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Nassau & Suf 5s '45	99½	99½	99½
21	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	79¾	79	79¾
46	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	70⅛	69	69⅛
3	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	45	44¾	45
1	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	114¾	114¾	114¾
8	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	71⅜	70½	70½
5	N Eng G&E 5s '50	57½	57	57
6	N Eng G&E 5s '58	57¾	57	57¾
5	N Eng G&E 5s '57	58¼	57⅝	57⅝
8	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	85⅛	84¾	85⅛
2	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	91½	91	91
5	NY Cen El 5½s '50	101	101	101
3	NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	NY St E&G 4½s '80	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	41	40½	41
1	Nor IndPub S 5s '66C	100	100	100
1	Nor'west El 6s '45 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	85	84	84
10	Pac P&L 5s '55	65¾	65	65⅛
22	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	88	87	87
2	Pen El 4s '71 F	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2	Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3	Pen Oh Ed 5½s '59	86⅛	86	86
5	Pen Pub S 5s '54 D	103	103	103
5	Pen Wat&P5s'40	108	108	108
10	PeoGas L&C 4s '81B	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
5	Phila El P 5½s '72	111	109⅝	111
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	97½	97½	97½
2	PowCorCan4½s'59B	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '78D	102½	102½	102½
2	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	132¼	132¼	132¼
6	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	69½	69	69
5	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	67¼	67	67
21	Pug Sd P&L4½s'50D	64½	63¾	63¾
2	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	88	88	88
2	Scripps 5½s '43	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8	Shaw WP 4½s '67 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
35	SEP&L 6s 2025 A	91	90	90
10	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103½	103½	103½
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	So Cal Ed 4s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	So Cnty G Cal 4½s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	So'west L&P 5s '57 A	95	94¼	94¼
10	Stand G&E 6s '35	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2	Stand GE 6s '35 ct	59	58¼	58¼
1	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	59	59	59
10	Sta GE 6s '35 cv ct	59	59	59
17	Stand G&E 6s '51	60	59	60
22	Stand G&E 6s '66	60	59	60
8	Stand P&L 6s '57	57	56	56¼
2	Starrett Corp 5s '50	22¼	22¼	22¼
2	Tenn El P 5s '56	77	77	77
1	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	62½	62½	62½
4	Tex El S 5s '60	96	95¾	95¾
22	Tex P&L 5s '56	102¾	102½	102½
9	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	85½	83½	85½
1	Toledo Ed 5s 62	108	108	108
5	Twin CRT 5½s52A	64⅝	64	64¼
3	Ulen & Co6s50 4th ST	37	37	37
3	Unit L&P 6½s 74	69¾	68⅝	69¾
7	Unit L&P 6s 75	65	64½	64½
21	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝
3	Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	104½	104½	104½
2	Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
5	Wash Bas Lt 5s '58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Wash Wat P 5s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	West Newsp Un 6s '44	38	38	38
2	West Pa 5s 2030	94	94	94
8	West T Ut 5s '57 A	86⅛	86	86
7	W U G&E5½s 55 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	WheelinEl 5s '41	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105⅛	105	105

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	20½	20½	20½
5	Bogota Mg Bk 7s '47	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5	Cauca Val 7 48	6	6	6
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 31	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Den Mg Bk 7s 72 1X	97⅝	97	97⅝
2	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	52	52	52
1	Isarco Hyd El 7 52	58	58	58
2	Mendoza Pr 4s 51 st	75	75	75
3	Russ 6½s NC 19	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Sauda Falls 5s 55 A	112	112	112
1	Unit El Svc 7s 56	59	59	59

American Exports Above Imports In 10-Month Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—A heavy movement of American goods abroad in October, the Commerce Department announces, gave the United States an excess of exports over imports for the year to date.

Starting the month with a $50,000,000 import balance for the year, this country exported enough during October to give a $60,443,000 export balance for the first 10 months of the year. At the same time last year, the export balance was only $18,783,000.

October exports totaled $333,136,000, the most for any month since March, 1930. The sum was 12 per cent more than in September and 26 per cent more than in October, 1936.

Imports, meanwhile, declined 4 per cent from September to $224,391,000. This was 6 per cent larger than in October, 1936.

This year's improved crop conditions played an important part in the turn of foreign trade, the Commerce Department said. While last year, drought reduced American farm exports and increased farm imports, last month's big export total was made up largely of shipments of wheat, apples, dry fruit and cotton. Exports of industrial machinery reached the highest figure since May, 1930, and other export increases were credited to iron and steel products and automobiles. Exports of a few items such as leaf tobacco, motor fuel, wood pulp and naval stores declined.

Imports of farm products, which had increased since last year's drought to $45,00,000 in June, declined in October to less than $19,000,000. The volume of foreign corn coming into this country showed one of the most important drops.

The Commerce Department estimated American exports in the first 10 months of the year totaled $2,712,426,000 compared with $1,999,814,000 in the same period last year. Imports this year aggregated $2,651,983,000, compared with $1,981,031,000 last year.

Wheat Values Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Helped by a big decrease in the United States visible supply total and by a decided falling-off in the amount of wheat afloat for importing countries, wheat prices averaged higher late today. The visible supply decrease was 4,501,000 bushels, against 492,000 bushels decrease a year ago.

December wheat, which was weakest in early trading, led the upturn. Tomorrow will be the first day for notices of intentions to deliver wheat here on December contracts.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅝ higher compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. 90⅞-91, May 89⅞-90, Corn ⅛-1⅛ down, Dec. 52½-⅝, May 56-56⅛, and oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Influenced by Saturday's further recovery in Wall Street, and coupled with more favorable political developments, the stock market maintained a firm tone today. Public interest broadened in speculative and industrial issues and international shares moved higher, but the latter were subjected to profit taking. Electric and building equipment shares were active and higher and the oil and mining groups also moved up.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a mixed tone, railroad shares being exceptionally easy. International favorites held firm, Suez Canal gaining 400 francs and Royal Dutch advanced more than 100 francs. Government bonds finished with small net gains and coal shares were strong.

Liverpool—Wheat futures declined ⅜d. to 1¼d., liquidating being influenced by the small demand for actual and the disappointing Buenos Aires market. Prices advanced from the day's low on reports of rains in South Australia.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 29, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Bird Roofing	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
8.75	Bos & Alb*	101	101	101	101
5.00	Bos Elevated	53	53	53	53
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
..	Bos & Me	4½	4½	4½	..
..	B & M pr pf	12	12	12	12
3.00	Ea G&F pr pf	53½	53½	53½	53⅛
..	E Mass St Ry	1	1	1	1
.60a	Eastern SS	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1.00	Economy Groc	12	12	12	..
8.00	Edison Elec	118⅜	116¼	117	119
1.00b	Emp Group	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
1.87½	Fi Nat Stores	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	32⅞
.65d	Gen Cap	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝
.50d	Gilchrist	7½	8	7½	6½
..	Isle Royale	2¼	2	2	2½
2.00	Mergenthaler	26	26	26	25⅞
..	Narr Rac A	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
..	North Butte	49c	46c	49c	48c
4.75d	N E Tel & Tel	103	102	104	103
3.50a	Old Colony	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
..	Quincy Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
.40d	Shawmut Asso	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
.70d	Torrington	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27½
..	Unit Gas	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	70¼	69½	69½	70
..	Utah M & T 2	95c	95c	95c	91c

*—Ex-dividend. a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	.90	.91½	.90	.91	+.00⅝
May	.90⅛	.90½	.89⅝	.90	+.00⅝
July	.84⅝	.85⅝	.84⅝	.85⅛	+.00⅞
Corn					
Dec.	.53	.53⅛	.52⅝	.52⅝	—.01⅛
May	.56⅝	.56⅝	.56	.56	—.00⅝
July	.57⅝	.57⅝	.57⅛	.57⅛	—.00⅝
Oats					
Dec.	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30⅛	—.00⅛
May	.29⅞	.30⅛	.29⅞	.29⅞	......
Rye					
Dec.	.64⅝	.64⅝	.64¼	.64¼	—.00⅛
May	.65⅛	.66⅛	.65⅛	.65⅝	—.00⅛

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.75-11; export 10.36. Tin steady; spot nearby and future 42.62½. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady East St. Louis spot and future, 5.25. Iron, No. 2, fob eastern Pennsylvania 25.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 20.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 p.c. 20.00; antimony, spot 14.75. Quicksilver 88.00; platinum, pure 46. Wolframite 22.50 nominal.

Egypt Solidifies Independent Rule Despite Outbreaks

(Continued from Page 1)

plished by the calmness that has since characterized Egyptian politics.

To understand the situation, past and present-day, it must be recognized how important a part personality still plays. More than once such considerations have led to political crises.

Last month rival factions supporting Premier Nahas and the young King Farouk respectively broke out into six days of rioting. Students supporting the King clashed with members of the "Blue Shirts," an organization supporting the Premier. The dispute arose over the appointment of Ali Maher, an opponent of the Premier, as political adviser to the King. It was smoothed over by the Premier's approval of the appointment.

Premier Nahas has been the object of other opposition recently, particularly that led by his former colleague, Nokrashy Pasha, who had been excluded from the Cabinet when it was reconstructed in July last at the time that King Farouk attained his majority.

Groups Lack Coherence

This defection of Nokrashy Pasha and his followers, who contend that Premier Nahas is dictatorial in his methods, is frequently referred to as a "split" in the Wafdist Party—the Nationalist Party now in power. Such a term appears to be an exaggeration. Nokrashy Pasha's following is too small to jeopardize the future of the Wafd.

Just as this Nokrashy section has come into being largely through personal reasons, so too other parties, such as those led by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha and Ismail Pasha Sidky, both former Premiers, have originated on somewhat similar grounds. It is difficult for groups formed on such a basis to combine to make an adequate and coherent opposition. Their individual and collective weakness induces a policy of underground politics introducing rumors of dissension, irregularities, and other personal matters.

Respect for King Farouk

Statements have been circulated that Premier Nahas resents the popularity of the young King and that in consequence the relations between the Palace and the Government are strained.

It can be definitely stated that there is no truth in the report. The Premier undoubtedly is popular. The demonstrations of regard following his escape from assassination further proved this. Moreover, he enjoys a well-founded popularity as head of the popular party and as the man chiefly responsible for carrying through the negotiations for realizing Egypt's independence.

But he has always shown proper deference to King Farouk, even though his blunt manner and his opposition to Palace influence during the late King Fuad's reign may preclude great personal intimacy between him and the young King.

King Farouk, on the other hand, who shows a sagacity beyond his years, has scrupulously acted as a constitutional monarch should.

As regards the present political situation there is every reason to believe that the Government has the confidence of the country, as its great parliamentary majority would indicate, while the attack on the Premier has strengthened his hold on the people.

Reich Spokesman Bars Persecution of Germans Anywhere in World

BRESLAU, Ger., Nov. 29 (AP)—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, declared in an address here Saturday that "the German people are not limited to the 65,000,000 living within the Reich but comprise the 100,000,000 scattered over the globe."

"It is a tragedy that these cannot yet be united in one Reich," he added.

The National Socialist Party program, he said, demands the union of all Germans into one greater Germany, but the difficulties of realization are such that this ideal must remain only an ideal.

"We will never agree, however, that Germans living under foreign suzerainty may be persecuted simply because they are pronouncedly pro-German," Dr. Frick declared.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

action while Salamanca headquarters announced simply: "Nothing to report."

Armistice Plans Denied

The widespread report that an armistice was being negotiated met with categorical denials from both sides. Insurgent and Government sources alike agreed the lull in operations was due to General Franco's preparations for attack and the Government's strengthening of its defense.

General Franco was reported to have demanded the Government surrender unconditionally before Dec. 5, when he would launch his offensive if his terms were refused. The report said Franco had been ready to attack since Nov. 10 but had delayed in hope Government capitulation would spare many lives.

Warning on Blockade

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP) — Great Britain today denied the right of Spanish insurgents to blockade Spain or to "attack" any merchant ship in or out of Spanish territorial waters.

The British position was defined in representations which British naval authorities at Palma, Mallorca, were instructed to make to Chief Insurgent Naval Commander Moreno.

Great Britain denied the authority of the insurgents to establish such a blockade because their regime had not been granted belligerent rights.

Naval authorities at Gibraltar and Malta were ordered to re-broadcast General Franco's blockade announcement to all British shipping in the Mediterranean to remind the captains that while the British Navy would protect them outside Spanish waters it could not give them the same care within those waters.

Italian Criticisms Irk Paris

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP)—France has protested to Italy against Italian press attacks.

Alexis Leger, secretary-general of the Foreign Office, called Renato Pranas, Italian Charge d'Affaires, to the Quai d'Orsay and objected to bitter criticisms of France by the Government-controlled press in Italy.

The incident arose over a supposed speech by Cesar Campinchi, French Minister of the Navy, in which he was alleged to have declared that Corsica was bound firmly to France and would be ready to defend itself against Italy. M. Campinchi denied making the speech.

Press Attacks Belated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 29—Attacks in the Italian press against Cesar Campinchi, French Minister of the Navy, who, it alleges, delivered an anti-Italian speech at Toulon on Oct. 23, must be viewed in relation to the Anglo-French talks in London.

The belated awakening of Italian ire more than a month after the alleged speech, is taken to indicate that Rome sees in Paris a real obstacle to rapprochement between the Berlin-Rome axis and Great Britain. In other words it is feared here that M. Chautemps and M. Delbos may be hostile to whatever basis for discussion was touched upon between Reichsführer Hitler and Viscount Halifax.

For the past two weeks not a single Italian paper had printed any article against England or France. This, it was noted, was done so as not to disturb the international atmosphere while the conversations between Herr Hitler and Lord Halifax were proceeding.

On the other hand, the current the Rome-Berlin axis will remain firm.

The present attitude is also renattack against a member of the French Government was meant to reassure Berlin that come what may dered necessary, partly over the appearance of an astoundingly Francophile article in one of the Italian leading dailies during the Hitler-Halifax conversations. The paper was seized and the author of the editorial compelled to resign.

There is no question that Rome circles have displayed some nervousness over the London meeting between the French and British statesmen. This feeling is more marked by the obvious satisfaction caused in Rome by Mr. Norman H. Davis's declining to accept Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's invitation to join in the talks.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

facilities in the mandated areas without a change of sovereignty?

In this connection it is noted that the French Colonial Ministry recently issued a statement that it was prepared to "study the possibility of opening German credits to French colonial public bodies with a view to buying equipment and material in Germany repayable in annuites in the form of colonial products." It is believed that Britain might be prepared for a similar arrangement. But would Germany accept?

Thus the whole situation bristles with most serious difficulties which are not lessened by the fact that the British Foreign Office has let it be known that no change of policy is intended. The French say the same.

The main plank in Franco-British policy hitherto has been a determination to seek a general settlement. Germany, on the other hand, has stood for bilateral agreements. The Reich contends that this is a more direct and practical approach to peace. But the plan is taken by the skeptical to mean that Germany insists on flattening out each of her smaller neighbors separately, though without actually makng war on them.

Puzzle of Undersea Canyon

(Continued from Page 1)

fore to be competent agents of erosion," he concluded, "and their activity must be ruled out as a factor on the east coast. Probably this will apply elsewhere too, when more knowledge is gained."

Other Findings

These findings, however, do not materially affect the work of Dr. P. H. Kuenen, Dutch researchist who has built a model continental shelf within a tank in his Leyden Laboratory, and there determined that flows of mud and silt can achieve considerable momentum in their own right under water; that they will continue to a considerable depth without losing much force through mixing with clear water; and that they possess considerable erosive power.

Dr. Stetson paid tribute to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, "without whose careful work in recharting the ocean bed in the interest of the fishing industry and shipping, these canyons would still be poorly located indentations on the 100-fathom line of sea charts, instead of accurately located features."

Capt. G. T. Rudé, Chief of the Division of Marine Operations for the Survey, prepared a paper on new methods in marine surveying, which was read by an assistant. Captain Rudé described methods of shoal and deep-sea sounding, dwelling particularly on the use of the Dorsey fathometer, a device which measures the time necessary for sound to travel from ship to ocean bottom and back again, translating this into readings of depth. In this way, underwater hills and valleys can be accurately and easily charted.

Compare Statistics

He also compared some of the statistics of old and new surveys of isolated oceanic areas. Among a few of the remarkable submarine features mapped by his department during recent years are the Hudson submarine canyon, prominent canyons off the Atlantic coast of the United States, the southern end of Georges Bank and many valleys on the Pacific coast, the vicinity of Bogslof Island (volcanic in origin rising abruptly from 5000 feet below the sea), Bering Sea and some interesting coastal regions of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Charles A. Piggot of Carnegie Institution, Washington, described his ocean bottom-sampler. In short, it is a "gun" which drives a hollow tube deep into the ocean floor like a kitchen corer plunged into the heart of an apple.

With this apparatus he has been able to send his tubes eight or nine feet into ocean mud and obtain layers of silt similar to stratifications typical of sedimentary rock, representing deposits which have sunk to the bottom of the sea down through the ages. Dr. Piggot lowers his "corer" over the side of the ship and when the base touches bottom a trigger mechanism causes an explosion, driving the tube deep into the mud. Lining the bit, is a thin brass "sample tube" which can be easily removed when the apparatus is reeled in, and an empty tube substituted.

Results of Research

In the course of a trip across the Atlantic aboard the cable-ship Lord Kelvin last year, 11 shots were made between the coast of Ireland and Grand Banks. Eleven sample tubes were filled, but on the twelfth shot, the wire tackle parted, the gun was lost. Another is being constructed.

Many fields of research are interested in inspecting these cores. Marine biologists found the remains of marine organisms in them, things which lived ages ago in the waters above. Sedimentologists by studying the minerals and rock particles have been able to trace the direction and force of ocean currents down through the ages. The character of the particles indicates the temperature and the proximity of land where only ocean exists today, while chemists find mineral constituents of great significance, as for instance, fluorine and chlorine.

In the round-table discussion which followed, Prof. Alfred C. Lane, American geologist, succeeded Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, vice-president of the society, in the chair. It was finally decided that no one cause could be universally applied to settle the question of how submarine canyons arose. Without further advancement of knowledge, symposium members agreed, explanations of origin must continue to be merely hypotheses.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Second Church): Palace Theater, Danforth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 5.

England

Lancashire

Bolton: Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Liverpool (Third Church): Central Hall, Renshaw Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

London

London (Second Church): Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

London (Eleventh Church): Friend's Meeting House, Euston Road, N. W. 1, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

Yorkshire

Huddersfield: Tudor House, Ramsden Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Leeds (First Church): Salem Congregational Church, Hunslet Lane, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

York: Assembly Rooms, Blake Street, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 16.

Germany

Altona: Kaiserhof Altona, Eingang Museumstrasse, 8 p. m., Dec. 16. In German.

Berlin (First Church): Kirchengebäude, Wilhelmsaue 112, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 17. In German.

Blangenburg (Harz): Kirchenraum, Thiestrasse 8, 4 p. m., Dec. 12. In German.

Bremerhaven (First Church, Bremerhaven and Wesermunde): Gosslers Saal, Markstrasse 6-8, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 14. In German.

Hannover (Second Church): Konzerthaus, an der Goethebrücke, 8 p. m., Dec. 13. In German.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 6.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Huntington Beach: Union High School, 1905 Main Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Lancaster: Lancaster Grammar School Auditorium, Twelfth and Cedar, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Pasadena (Third Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Petaluma: Herman Son's Hall, 860 Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

San Francisco (joint lecture): Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post Streets, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Sterling: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): National Theater, 1325 E Street, N. W., 12:10 p. m., Dec. 10.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Dec. 9.

Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 6.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Iowa

Dubuque (Society): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth and Bluff Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Kansas

Hutchinson: Church Edifice, 1400 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Lawrence: Plymouth Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Massachusetts

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Arlington Town Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 9.

Newton: Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orleans Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Cass Technical High School Auditorium, 2421 Second Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

Detroit (Sixth Church): Jackson Intermediate School, 4180 Marlborough Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Detroit (Society, Colored): Columbian School, West Warren and McKinley Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Missouri

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Forest Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7. Radiocast Station KXBY, 1530 kilocycles.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Blvd., 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, 1400 Market Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-fifth Street and Twelfth Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1130 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.

Canandaigua: Academy Auditorium, Main Street North and Fort Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 11.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 6. Radiocast Station WMCA.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m.; Dec. 7.

New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Building, 311 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Schenectady: Methodist Episcopal Church, State and Lafayette Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Staten Island (First Church): Staten Island Academy, 70 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, Southeast corner Lake Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, Fifth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 5.

Oklahoma

Perry: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Stillwater: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School, 106 North Seventeenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Norristown: Norris Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Pittsburgh (Third Church): Mt. Lebanan Baptist Church, Alabama Avenue, near West Liberty Avenue, Dormont, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, Texas Avenue and Milam Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Sherman: Sherman High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 9. Radiocast Station KDFN.

Gladys Swarthout Sings In Test of Amphitheater

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29 (AP)—Gladys Swarthout climbed a rickety ladder and sang amid 10-ton tractors, sable clad society folk and CCC camp workers on Nov. 26 to test Denver's new natural amphitheater in the park of the Red Rocks, 20 miles west of here.

"It's wonderful," said the opera and movie star after the wind almost blew her off a high cliff.

General Classified

GIFTS

SUGGESTIONS for Christmas: adjustable metal flower holder, $1.10; hand-loomed woolen neck scarfs, $1.35. Postpaid. THE DUTCHESS CRAFTSMEN, Box 3, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL uph divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 77 Haymarket Sq. Boston CAP. 3633

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TORONTO, ONT.—Attractive household furniture and broadloom rugs for sale. MO. 8421.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $3500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 28th Street, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HAIR DRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole Spiral and Machineless Permanent TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 3026-W

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 6-April 15; 7 rooms, 2 baths; 3 minute walk Christian Science church and subway; $100. Bou. 8-8821.

IF YOU are interested in securing a comfortable, furnished home for the winter season, in southern part of North Carolina, 6 miles from Pinehurst, please address M. A. MacFarland, Pinebluff, Moore County, N. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6314 Conn. Ave.—Rooms for permanent or transient guests; inner spring mattresses; board optional. Wis. 4717.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, in private apartment, attractively furnishd, $12 weekly; on Washington Square. GR. 7-7983.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Sunny front room in private family; central location; breakfast if desired. Summit 6-0108.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1824 New Hampshire Ave. N. W.—Clean, nicely furnished rooms, reasonable; transients accommodated. Mrs. George T. Lyttle, Phone North 9343.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2111 G St., Rambler Rose Guest House—Walking distance points of interest; permanent, tourists. West 2947.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bright, sunny room, nicely furnished, with private bath. 1623 Lanier Pl., Apt. 302. ADams 9250.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED English woman desires position as matron in institution or companion to adult. S-1, 1319 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

MONTREAL, QUE.—Qualified teacher wanted, Christian Scientist, to help five-year-old boy, unable to walk or talk. Phone W. A. 8795, mornings.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMBASSADOR BEAUTY SALON
1817 Adams Mill Road, N. W. at 18th and Columbia Road WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Best in Beauty Culture for the Least Money.
We Specialize in Permanent Waves—All Methods
Expert Operators Tel. Columbia 10350
Open Evenings

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W
113 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

For Quality Printing
C. WIILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

HALF SIZE DRESS SHOP
505 12TH STREET, N. W.
Specializing In Half Size Dresses to fit the Miss or Woman Hard to Fit.
Sizes 16½ to 26½

MAINE

BANGOR

THE PICTURE and GIFT SHOP, Inc.
Greeting Cards Picture Framing Stationery
13 Hammond Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Beautiful Folders 50 for $1.00
With Name Printed
Send for Circular
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

Christmas Cards OF DISTINCTION
Engraved Personal Cards
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
The Greeting Card Shop
611A CONGRESS STREET
Open Evenings


Anita Files HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Cultured Pearls
Permanently Guaranteed
We Invite Your Inspection
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

The Spirit of Christmas Prevails in This Store
With Christmas lights—holly and evergreen all about, Owen, Moore's assumes a cheery Christmas atmosphere. 'Tis a pleasure to shop in such a store, we hope you'll find it convenient to shop in ours for your Christmas Gifts. For every member of the family.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE


An Ideal CHRISTMAS GIFT
HAMILTON $37.50
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
JEWELERS
Portland, Me.

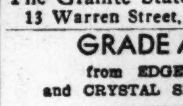
MOVIE CAMERAS and PROJECTORS
We carry Eastman, Bell & Howell, Keystone and Univex ($9.95) Projectors.
Bicknell Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
509 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


For QUALITY Home-Made Candy
Visit The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Concord, N. H. Phone 1905

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Colorful Snow Suits of rugged weather-proofed woolens
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Glidden & Wiggin FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

L. K. ROSS
376 CENTRAL AVE.
Special Sale Hand Made Candlewick Bed Spreads
$4.50 Value Special at $2.98
Single or Double Bed

Jim's Service Station
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES— SERVICE
At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 87
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfax Lubrication

It's Time to Do Your Christmas Shopping for Useful Gifts at
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

MICHEL'S
MORRILL BLDG.
Make This Store Your CHRISTMAS STORE FOR USEFUL AND UNUSUAL GIFTS. LOVELY NOVELTIES

Special Values At Room 6, Morrill Building
HELEN WIGGIN EMERY SERVICE SHOP, Inc.
Your Buying Power increased with our Marked Down Specials.
COATS—DRESSES—HATS
Closing out entire line of Corsets.

We Save Soles
DOVER SHOE HOSPITAL
Shoe Shine Parlor
For Ladies and Gents
All Kinds of HATS CLEANED AND REBLOCKED
6 Third Street Morrill Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone [illegible], daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 6 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

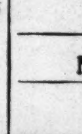
An Invitation to All New Hampshire to be here!
Santa Claus and his reindeer arrive December 4th
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

50 MODERN CHRISTMAS CARDS for only $1
YOUR NAME ON EVERY CARD
Envelopes Are Included 9 Designs to Select From
DONE IN 4 COLORS
JAMES W. HILL CO.

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM

Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church INC.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

'blue coal'
Providence Coke, Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House St. GAspee 4660

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
Buy BIGELOW RUGS Here

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

West End Market
W. T. BURTON, Prop.
Sunny South Food Store
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 No. Robinson St. Dial 5-9149

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9834 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

REID and CUTSHALL
"Dedicated to Better Homes"
Give the home a lasting gift.
See Our New GIFT DEPARTMENT

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Fall Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend our Early Fall Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in: Charleston, Clarksburg, Clendenin, Fairmont, Grafton, West Union, Logan, Morgantown, Point Pleasant, Ripley, Spencer, Huntington.

WILL H. MELET CO.
"The Store Ahead"
FOR Better Clothes

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

HUNTINGTON

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

HONAKER INC.
418 9th Street
BIBLES CAMERAS
CHRISTMAS CARDS GIFTS
MOTION PICTURE MACHINES

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company.
CALGARY
Social Triumph

for the Festive Holiday Season in "Bay's" Formal Attire for Men and Women

Christmas Gifts

• Neckwear
• Shirts
• Socks
• Gloves
• Scarfs
• Men's Hats
All Individually Boxed
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 Estimates Given
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Wilkinson Electric CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
DVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

Store Services for Your Convenience include Post Office, Dining Rooms, Rest Rooms, Lounge, Parcel Checking, Transfer Desk.

THE BOYS SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
Outfitters to Men and Boys
10136 Jasper Avenue

Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store

JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The 'BAY' for Gifts

new METHOD
CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOOT SAVER SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2

Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.,
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Shoes that bear the Stamp of Quality and Distinction
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
492-4 Main Street

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.



Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Liberty
LIMITED
129 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7 11
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

CUMMING
The Clothier
FALL STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
147 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

CHRISTMAS CITY at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Visit the store and see the wonderful collection of gifts displayed in Christmas City . . . where the Spirit of Christmas prevails.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science church

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern Optical Service
in Charge of
JOHN A. CARTER, R. O.
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO., Ltd.
Ottawa 2-1741 Canada

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7254 Hours: After 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Electric Gifts
TABLE LAMPS STOVES—IRONERS
FLOOR LAMPS REFRIGERATORS
APPLIANCES WASHING MACHINES
ELECTRIC RAZORS
CRAIG ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractor
850 BATHURST ST. LA. 9077

Bruce - McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto
5 Direct Phones KI. 3121

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

WALKER FLOWER SHOP
Flowers and Floral Designs
294 Eglinton Ave., W. HY 6688

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

IDEAS *for Christmas*
Lindsay's have gathered in a rich harvest of Christmas gifts—gifts for friends, and gifts for your own happy home.
Every gift purchased in our Studios is exquisitely wrapped in our exclusive specially imported Christmas paper—and of course, at no extra charge!
Our intelligent and courteous sales staff will be pleased to assist you in the selection of your gifts.
LINDSAY STUDIOS
48 Bloor St. West Toronto
Open every evening to 10 o'clock

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.



Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

"REVITALIZED"
Means much more than just Dry Cleaning. A remarkable cleaning solvent plus exacting workmanship gives you better value.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
F U R S
REMODELING REPAIRING
1161 St. Clair Ave. W Ke. 7378

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 North End MO. 1179

WINDSOR

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries
LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor

McKillops' Scotch Bakery
1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your home at
Baum & Brody
Chatham and Ferry Sts., Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



GIFT BAGS
. . . from France and England come these original handbags to solve your gift problems. Exquisite leathers, delicately wrought clasps ..... 8.50 to $30
Simpson's
STREET FLOOR

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltee—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver



ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL OIL FUEL
* DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store.
1816 Scarth Street
REGINA

CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA (Continued)

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 8851 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON—Bed and breakfast, quiet house; terms moderate. MACKAY & JAMES, 6 Torrington Square, W. C. 1. Tel. Museum 8295.

LONDON — Board residence in comfortable home; easy access to town. 44 Woodside Park Rd., N. Finchley, N. 12.

DIARIES

"WHAT OF TODAY?" 1938
Useful gift. A diary with helpful, well selected uplifting daily messages; prices 1/3, 1/9, 2/6 doz. BAYLEY, "Drumadoon," Stone Park Ave., Beckenham, Kent, or ART STORES 53 Sloane Sq., London

DRESSMAKING

CUT, FIT, MAKE YOUR DRESS under expert tuition; 12 lessons, 3 gns. MORGAN, 37, Marylebone High Street, London, W. 1. WEL. 5049.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marlborough Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-6:30 Sat. 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Upper Norwood—Unfurnished flats; 68, 169 and 49 bus routes; access Crystal Palace and West Norwood stations; large garden; use of bathroom; own gas and electric meters; top flat; three large rooms and kitchen; lovely views; first floor; two very large rooms and kitchenette; rent £1 per week each. Box W-871, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Charmingly situated self-contained flat, in private house; central heating, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, garage; £125 p. a. 8 The Orchard, Bedford Park, W. 4. Chiswick 1938.

FLORISTS

KAY NORTON
Choice cut flowers; bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1 The Mall, Notting Hill Gate, London. BAY. 0411.

KENSINGTON GARDENS FLORIST
139 Church Street, London, W. 8. Park 9308
Fresh Flowers Courteous Service
Flowers for All Occasions

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PUDDINGS
3/6 to 20/-
Best Pure Materials
SIBLEY TEA HOUSE & POTTERY
Near Wareham, Dorset

HAIRDRESSING

OPPORTUNITY occurs for lady of refinement to receive excellent training in exclusive West End Salon. Age not important, but must be of good family, education and appearance. DOROTHY NESMYTH, Court Hairdresser, 104 Church Street, Kensington, London, W. 8. BAY. 3633-4.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

Four Per Cent New Mortgages (Also Transfers). Decease Cancels Mortgage
HOME BUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
110 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 7404/5

KNITWEAR

KNITWEAR!—For all occasions; smart, comfortable, inexpensive. REVILO POWELL, 120 Wigmore St., London, W. 1

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2939

OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS

LONDON—Lady or gentleman to share business office in city; paying proportion of rent and taking telephone messages. Box W-94, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel Mayfair 3194

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, Hurlingham—Lady offers home in London flat to student (any nationality); family and social amenities. Box W-644, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Every consideration given to young English or foreign students, or others requiring a good home. 93, Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S. W. 13.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT (24), fully qualified by practical experience and exam. (A. C. R. A.) seeks progressive post. Please write to "Kilburn," Priory Road, Cottingham, E. Yorks.

LADY requires post as secretary or companion; experienced shorthand typist; own portable typewriter; domesticated, fond of country and animals. Box W-903, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARY-Stenographer seeks post; initiative and capability; 18 years' experience, export, advertising and other spheres. Box W-901, BCM/CSM, London.

PRINTING

GIFT BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY
Printed with address, 3/-, any colour. Personal Greeting Christmas Cards from 3/- doz. P. HOWITT, 16 Corona Rd., London, S. E. 12.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss D. Phenix)
31 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3303

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, g. i. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 6758. Box W-431, BCM/CSM, London

LONDON, South Kensington—A lady offers bed-sitting room in private home to lady engaged during the day; partial board or home privileges; moderate terms according to arrangement. Box M-8968, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 108a King's Road, Chelsea (near Sloane Sq.)—2 unfurnished rooms suitable for practitioners' offices, studios, workrooms, etc.; moderate terms includes electric light. FLA. 7206.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 3079.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 12/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Hyde Park—Close buses and tube; attractively furnished service flatlets; H. and C. basins, telephone, gas fires all rooms; near church, bed, breakfast, bath; from 28/-; other meals optional; courteous attention. 19 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W. 2. Padd. 1262.

European Local Classified (Continued)

TO LET

LONDON—To let from 16th December, 8-room house, 3 bathrooms; newly decorated and furnished in modern style; Aaron hot water system, refrigerator; quiet and very adaptable. D. H. BURCH, 36 Margaretta Terrace, Chelsea, S. W. 3. Flaxman 7306.

LONDON—LECTURE ROOM (seating 80 to 100), available for social meetings, lectures, pupils' concerts, etc. For particulars and terms apply The Secretary, 34 Nottingham Place, W. 1. Wel. 7854.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a, WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1005 (3 lines)
Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property, Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys, and Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country.
Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2767
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TUITION

BRIGHTSTONE KENNELS (Brighton). Vacancy for pupil; all branches taught; 35/- p. w. including tuition; good prospects for keen girl. MISS LAWIS, Wootton House, Patcham, Brighton 6.

TUITION AND COACHING

LADY tutor seeks visiting or resident coaching work (Common Entrance, Matric, Inter. Arts, etc.), for Christmas holidays and/or next term; specialist in French, German, Latin; highly recommended; varied and successful experience; moderate terms. MISS E. CARTER, B. A., 1 North Ave., Ealing, London, W. 13.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691. 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

● REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
L. J. Allen Ltd
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a.
4 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9.

KENDALL & SONS
(CHELSEA) Ltd.
Funeral Directors
Cremation
PRIVATE REST CHAPELS
123A Kings Road Flaxman 2193
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Flaxman 5265
Day and Night Service

Cope's Library
154 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Park 5104
Stationers: Books: Fancy Goods
Raphael Tuck's Christmas Cards and Calendars
Diaries: Annuals: Gift Stationery
Customers will be interested in our Gift Cards of Stamps for Collectors. Selections made up to any value from 2/6.

Have I Remembered Everything?
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Will take care of all
Your Insurance Problems
1/2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
PHONES EUSTON 4245 ETC.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
KEN. 7288
86 Brompton Road, S. W. 1
KEN. 7288
17 Church Street, W. 8
WES. 7285
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7
KEN. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARLA

ARTHUR D. MACLAREN
110 Piccadilly (Park Lane Hotel)
BESPOKE BOOTMAKER
Full range of entirely Hand Made shoes in stock at reasonable prices. Also made to measure.



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

THE WALTHAMSTOW PRESS
(inc. Kent. & Matthews)
would like to produce your Church, Business and Advertising Printing in the most modern of London and suburban printing works. (Visitors welcomed.) Tel. WAL. 1887.
Guardian House, Walthamstow, E. 17

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
35 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

KING'S RADIO
AND ELECTRICAL SERVICE COMPANY
for "SOUND" Service
RENTING 48-HOUR REPAIR SERVICE TELEVISION
162 Sloane Street, S.W. 1 SLO. 1797

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Rd., W. 2

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

POULTRY **MEAT** & RABBITS
Deliveries in Districts: Maida Vale, Lancaster Gate, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith.
Colleges, Schools, Institutions and Hotels supplied
HAMPERS
Expertly packed for Christmas and special occasions
RIDLER & SON
179, Westbourne Grove Bayswater 0627
CULLIMORE & STOKES
81, Ladbury Road Bayswater 1822

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Time Expert: Jeweller: Optic Work
Give good gifts from
LANGTON'S
(A. F. LANGTON)
3 Princes Parade
Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tudor 6050 Estd. 1868

The Royal Library
Stationery, Books, Leather and Fancy Goods
Pottery and Artists Materials
CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND CARDS
ETHEL HAYES
(Henisch & Lack)
18, Queens Parade, N. 10.
Phone: Tudor 4330

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful *Fabrics* for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183—187 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

LONDON E.—Leyton

Linens, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs
Also Motor Hire Service
Wm. A. Rawlinson
54 Lyndhurst Drive,
Leyton, London, E. 10
Telephone Leytonstone 3218

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

By "ROYAL SCOT" TO THE ARCTIC!!
Through snow and ice to the North Pole, where Father Christmas is waiting in his Eskimo Hut to greet every visitor with a gift.
The Thrilling Christmas Attraction Is the TOY FAIR at
BEARMANS
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE, E. 11
Tel. Leytonstone 1131-6

NEW FURS FOR OLD
Furs Remodeled, altered and Repaired at very reasonable terms
PHONE or CALL
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
Leytonstone and Woodford

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
Orders Taken by Telephone
Collections and Deliveries by Motor Van
Dyers and Cleaners de Luxe—Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings Cleaned by Experts
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD, SOUTH WOODFORD TEL. WANstead 3232

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Tel. Wanstead 4180
Snaresbrook
169 High Road Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
Woodford Green
26 Broadway Tel. BUCkhurst 0053
Woodford Green

LONDON, S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

DAYS
S. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2626-1-2
and at Beckenham 1070
and Norbury Pollards 2304

LONDON, S. W. East Sheen

A. C. Field
Fancy Draper
409 and 411, UPPER RICHMOND ROAD
East Sheen S. W. 14
Phone: PROSPECT 1300

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

"CHOCOLATES"
for your CHRISTMAS GIFTS of CHOCOLATES, TOFFEE and FONDANTS in Fancy Boxes
Go to T. C. WEEDON
148a Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Phone Riverside 2604, and at 200 Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S. W. 14. Phone Prospect 3014.

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
128 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. Tel. Putney 1268, 48 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1021 and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

F. H. WOOTTON
Foot Comfort Specialist
LOTUS, DELTA, DIANA and "K" SHOES
377 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S. W. 15
'Phone Prospect 3256

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Shoe Specialists
Agents for Lotus & Delta, Cantilever also Waukeezi Shoes.
AYLIFFE & WIBER
84, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4
Phone Chiswick 1820

Cooked Meat Stores
Small Christmas Hams. Country Pork Pies.
Home-Made Jams and Cakes.
Fresh Cut Sandwiches and Salads
MARRIOTT
Chiswick Park Sta., District Rly., W. 4

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

Shop at KING'S
The Food Store of Good Things
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
3, Royal Parade, Hanger Lane, Ealing
Phone Perivale 4668

Ireland

DUBLIN

PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMING
COMBRIDGE
18 and 20 Grafton Street

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD GEORGE'S ST.

Switzers
SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at
Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO. LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

Phone Rathmines 1059
W. J. FREE
GROCER and PURVEYOR
147 UPPER RATHMINES, DUBLIN
Irish Bacon only.
We stock DAINTY SELF-RAISING FLOUR

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

MUMFORD'S
Ladies' Tailors, Dressmakers and Furriers
Moderate Prices
SUFFOLK STREET

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Pictures & Picture Framing
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

Phone 71929 Established 1877
B. B. Hopkins
All Men's Wear, including Underwear, Socks, Suits and Ties.
26 PEARSE STREET, DUBLIN, C. 5

TOM GALL
Merchant Tailor
22 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET
22
Newest Irish Suitings, Moderate Prices. PHONE 62623

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Turn 'Em Ober to De Lawd

Now all yo' little chillun an' yo big ones too,
Turn 'em ober to de Lawd, honey,
All de big an' little troubles pesterin' yo,
Turn 'em ober to de Lawd, honey.
De Lawd, He watchin' ober yo' all day an' all night,
De Lawd, He de onliest one to make de troubles right—
When you can't do nuthin,' chile, de Lawd done got it done.
De Good Book say He answer prayers befo' dey is begun.
So all yo' little troubles an' yo' big ones too—
Turn 'em ober to de Lawd, honey!

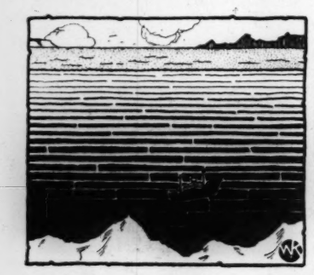
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Davy Jones's Locker Is?

If you should try to walk across a room of loosely piled hay, you would sink into it almost to your waist. However, if pressure were applied to the hay and it was baled, you would be able to walk on it without sinking.

Now, there is a very great pressure on the water at the bottom of the ocean—resulting from the weight of all the water on top of it. And that pressure has been calculated to equal nearly seven tons per square inch! It might, there-



fore, seem likely that this tremendous pressure would make the water so dense that even a heavy object would not sink in it. Davy Jones's locker, then, might vary in location with the density of the object assigned to it.

However, this is not the true state of affairs, and for but one reason—water is almost incompressible. Unlike hay, for example, the density of which is greatly increased by being subjected to pressure, water cannot be squeezed by any pressure, however great, into a space much smaller than it ordinarily occupies.

As a consequence, even at the greatest known ocean depths, the increase in the density of the water is not more than 5 per cent, so that there can be no doubt that Davy Jones's locker is at the bottom of the sea.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

We start the week with an easy cryptogram—easy, almost, as the ABC and XYZ which represents two well-known words.

ABC DEFA GHXIAKIXJ LXN AE OYEL XYZ AE XIPQKHC VEEZ IEDGEFKAKEY, KF AE HCXZ XYZ FAQZN ABC TCFA JKACHXAQHC ES ABC LEHJZ.

Fill in the Figures

Five rows of figures are missing in this problem in addition. It might seem a hopeless task to test the accuracy of the result given, but each figure, represented by a dot, is one more than the figure above it, with the exception that, when the upper figure is 9, the one below it is 1. With this as a start, it should not be too difficult to fill in the missing figures:

• • •
• • •
• • •
• • •
• • •

2 3 7 7

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A D E L P S

What Is the Smallest Number?

What is the smallest number that will contain 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, each with a remainder of 1, and 7 without a remainder?

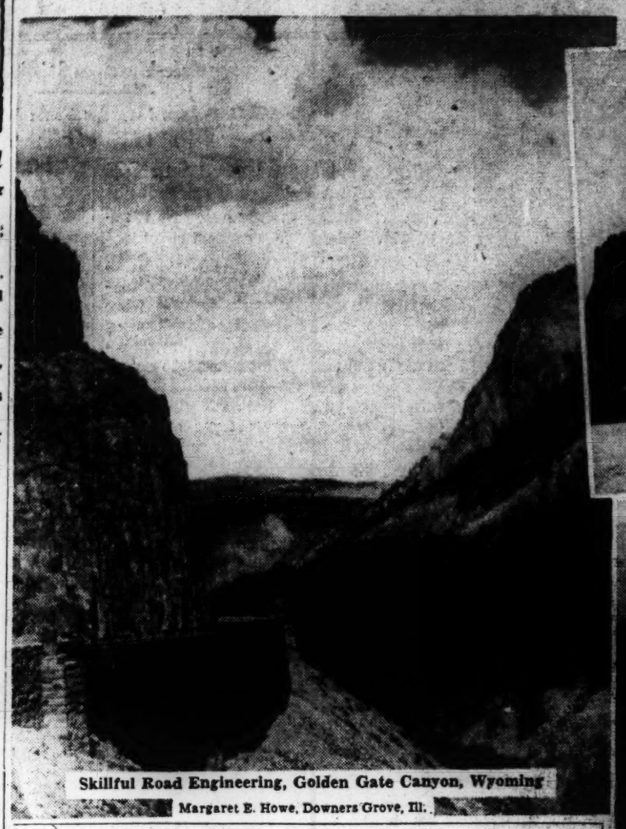
Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms. The first pair have been checked. Try matching the others:

1	length	section	
2	sameness	pillar	
3	horizontal	distance	1
4	lecture	weight	
5	division	chart	
6	boundary	level	
7	pivot	likeness	
8	column	address	
9	plan	axis	
10	plummet	limitation	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

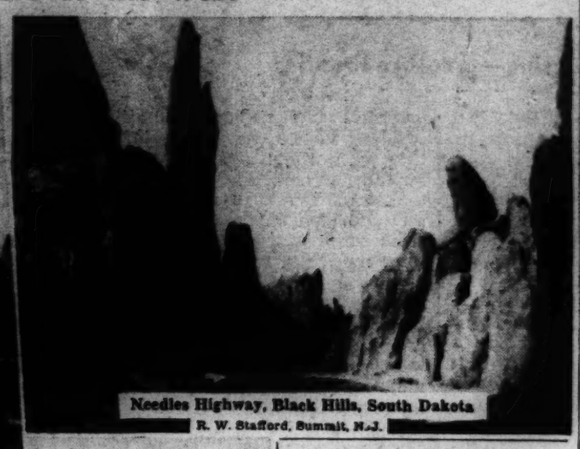
The Monitor Camera Club Records Some of the Wonders of the West



Skillful Road Engineering, Golden Gate Canyon, Wyoming
Margaret E. Howe, Downers Grove, Ill.



Garden of the Gods, Near Colorado Springs, Colorado
A. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas



Needles Highway, Black Hills, South Dakota
R. W. Stafford, Summit, N.J.



Rainbow Bridge, Utah
Richard H. Trimble, Los Gatos, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

A Job for Cyril

Last Saturday morning I took my small son to see some large iron girders hoisted by a large crane on the site of the old Adelphi terrace.

Workmen were preparing to make fast a huge piece of ironwork, and I went over to the man who seemed to be in charge of the gang, and asked him the weight of it.

He said, "Fifteen tons."

"Are you going to lift it into position this morning?" I inquired.

"No, not this morning," he said, and, turning towards a very small, wizened workman, added, "We're going to wait until Cyril's had his Sunday dinner, and then it's going up first thing Monday morning."—London Evening News.

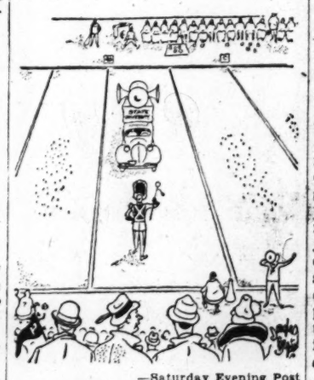
Useful Equipment

The small daughter of the house was busily setting the table for expected company, when her mother called:

"Put down three forks at each place, dear."

Having made some observations on her own account when the guests had dined with the family before, she inquired thoughtfully:

"Shall I give Uncle John three knives?"



—Saturday Evening Post

"Too bad they couldn't bring the whole band east this year—"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

State Law Supersedes

Question: The civil code of a western state specifically gives members the right of "inspecting minutes of proceedings . . . of directors," which right it further states "may not be limited in the articles or bylaws." In conformity with this, a portion of our bylaws reads: "Records shall be open to the inspection of members upon written application to the clerk."

In view of this, could a board elect to hold that its minutes are not open to members, basing its ruling upon an article in Parliamentary Practice in the Monitor?

Answer: First, to clear up the misunderstanding about the statement in the Monitor. The answer published on Oct. 22, 1935, stated the general parliamentary rule that minutes of a board are not open to inspection by non-board members without permission of the board, but it also stated that the main body by a two-thirds vote could require the board minutes to be made available to either the membership as a whole or to any member. In fact, if notice were given, such an order could be adopted by a majority vote.

However, in this case, a higher law than ordinary parliamentary law, or custom, rules that board minutes may be inspected by members of the organization. In all the answers given in this column, it is understood that all rulings are based on common parliamentary law and are subject to the qualification "unless otherwise provided in the bylaws or state laws." It cannot be stated too emphatically that state law is of primary authority; a bylaw contrary to it is null and void. Next in authority come the bylaws of the organization.

Either state law or bylaws may set aside or nullify a rule of common parliamentary law.

Quotation for Today

UNLESS you bear with the faults of a friend, you betray your own.—SYRUS.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Has Britain acceded to Japan's demand for control of Shanghai's International Settlement?

2. Is it true that more than 30,000,000 visitors paid to see the 1937 Paris Exposition?

3. How many Jews have been ousted from the German theater, motion pictures, and newspapers since 1933?

4. The success of what treaty is expected to reopen the way to world recovery?

5. Has the Brussels Nine-Power Conference admitted failure in its efforts to end the Far Eastern war?

6. Who has come to the front as an effective leader of the G. O. P.?

7. What is the only major football team to end its season unbeaten and untied?

8. What per cent of the food dollar goes to the farmer?

9. What political unrest has France recently faced?

10. When Mrs. Roosevelt buys ties for the President, what color does she avoid?

11. What surprising change has taken place in the undeclared war between China and Japan?

12. What is the outstanding first result of President Roosevelt's drive to encourage business expansion?

13. What stand is Britain expected to take on Germany's demand for colonies?

14. Why are the Sioux Indians suing the United States for the sum of $882,000,000?

15. What is Henry Ford's opinion of the present business recession?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Rubber Toys

One bright lad equipped himself with a collection of rubber toys, the to-be-inflated kind, and went along the beach and various swimming pools and found ready sales for his wares. Children and even grown-ups wanted the large rubber balls, the colored tires, and the swim wings he carried. Soon he was showing bathing caps in new styles and even swim suits at reasonable prices and in attractive colors and styles.

Today he has worked up so much business that he intends to open a beach store with these goods in it next year.—Mrs. L. D. L. Davis, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Genial Douglas

At the office of an auctioneer in a western city once appeared a genial, smiling youth, asking for work. He was given employment as a clerk at $2 a day, and from the very beginning won the interest and friendship of the patrons with his kindly, accommodating manner. One customer was so impressed by his conduct that he offered to obtain a position for the young man in the public schools.

The clerk became a teacher, and while thus engaged, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. A year later the Legislature elected him Attorney-General of the state. The next year he became a member of the Legislature; Secretary of State; then a justice of the Supreme Court; and, finally, a member of Congress.

This was Stephen A. Douglas, of whom a contemporary said: "Though he had high talent, his pleasant manners from the beginning to the end of his career were what gained him the larger part of his popularity."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Situation of Tyre

The city of Tyre is mentioned both in the Old and New Testaments, being the capital of King Hiram, who acted as Solomon's chief contractor at the time of the building of the temple (I Kings 5:7ff.); while it was visited by Paul (Acts 21:3); and Jesus himself used to visit the district (see Matt. 15:21).

To this day the Syrian town of Tyre stands on or near the same spot, a little distance off the main route from Beirut to Haifa and on the seacoast.

If we can trust the evidence of the early Greek historian Herodotus, Tyre was founded as early as 2750 B. C., and at all events it was a flourishing city as far back as David's day. Originally the main part of it was on a small island which Hiram joined to the mainland by a causeway; but in the passing of the centuries, the causeway was silted up with sand, and as a result there is now a permanent isthmus between the "island" and the mainland.

Odds and Ends

The Pantheon

The Pantheon in Rome, built in 27 B. C., is used as the burial place of Italian kings.

Almond

The 16,200-ton almond crop in the United States this year breaks all former records.

America's Elms

Approximately 25,000,000 elm trees shade the streets and houses of America.

Jest a Minute



"I know it's rather out of your line, but could you lend me a cup of flour?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



'More Blessed to Give'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fargo, N. D.

Six-year-old Tommy stood gazing with unfeigned admiration at the beautiful automobile.

"Hello, there, youngster! So you like my car?"

"Oh, Sir, it's a wonderful car," said Tommy, who was just beginning to use adjectives of more than one syllable. "It must have cost a lot of money."

The owner replied: "Didn't cost me a cent! My brother gave it to me."

Increasing wonder showed in Tommy's face as he responded: "Oh, I wish I was that brother."

Further questioning brought out the fact that Tommy had a little sister, who was the recipient of his choicest gifts, and whose happiness was Tommy's chief concern.

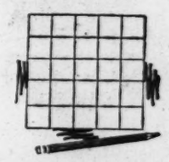
Tommy's innocent remarks touched a chord long unused in the heart of the man; and he then and there resolved to use his car when possible to make others happy.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Checks and Squares'

Provide each player with a pencil and a sheet of paper. Have each draw a square of 25 checks, five in a row.



Each player in turn calls a letter. The game is to place each letter intelligently in the square, so as to form five-letter and four-letter words. Three-letter words are ruled out. Players get a point for each letter in the words they have formed, and soon learn where to place letters to their best advantage.—F. M., Topsail, Newfoundland.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Use for Gunny Sacks

Having had much experience in desert and rough country driving, I have found that it is a good idea to carry two or more old gunny sacks under the back seat.

When the car is stuck in the sand or deep mud, the gunny sacks will come to the rescue. Work them under the rear tires. The tires then get a quick and sure grip.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

What They Say

A Baseball Star Speaks

"A fellow doesn't last long on what he has done. He's got to keep on delivering as he goes along."—Carl Hubbell.

Halt to Recovery

"Every time you raise the price of goods artificially you are putting an obstacle in the way of recovery."—Henry Ford.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. No; Britain says it will do so only with the consent of the Chinese Government.
2. Yes; 33,000,000 to be exact.
3. According to Propaganda Minister Goebbels, 3000.
4. The Anglo-American reciprocal tariff treaty.
5. Yes.
6. Senator Vandenberg, whose chart for recovery, together with a program of action, was presented by him over the radio last Tuesday night.
7. University of Alabama.
8. The U. S. Department of Agriculture states that the farmer will receive 46 cents of the consumer's food dollar this year.
9. A civil war plot to supplant France's republican government with a dictatorship and monarchy.
10. Pink.
11. The Nanking Government's defense against Japanese invasion has unexpectedly and suddenly crumbled.
12. Floyd L. Carlisle, head of the Niagara Hudson and Consolidated Edison Companies, in New York has announced that his utilities would soon start a $100,000,000 building program.
13. The British Government is expected to reiterate its willingness to grant facilities for the export of raw materials of all kinds, without abandoning the mandates over the former colonies.
14. It is estimated that this amount of gold has been taken out of the Black Hills in the Dakotas. These hills, it is claimed by the tribe, were once the old Sioux hunting grounds and were guaranteed to them in perpetuity by a treaty of peace signed in 1868.
15. He believes that the present business setback is "temporary and artificial."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The most practical way to know and to acquire good composition is to read and study the best literature of the world.

Fill in the Figures: 257 / 382 / 479 / 581 / 682 / 2377

Letter Juggling: pedals, pleads.

What Is the Smallest Number?: 301.

Fun With Synonyms: length—distance; sameness—likeness; horizontal—level; lecture—address; division—section; boundary—limitation; pivot—axis; column—pillar; plan—chart; plummet—weight.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Have to Discharge the Weatherman*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Can't Always Depend on Book Learning*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Housing—Another Frontier

THE task to be tackled by President Roosevelt's private housing program, set before Congress by special message today, is as prodigious as it is promising. It involves short-cutting the "roundabout process," as the economists' term has it, by which capitalism usually rears vast new industries. It proposes to create almost overnight a system of large-scale housing corporations, strongly financed with government aid, supported by parallel arrangements to reduce unit labor and material costs, geared to mass output at low price. And apart from some of the famous bonanza enterprises, there are few instances in the history of economics when such complex structures have been built except through long years of effort.

As Mr. Roosevelt recognizes, Congress's share in this undertaking is minor. "Comparatively simple changes in and additions to existing laws will make this start possible," the message said after listing the desired alterations. The heart of the program will rather be found in a series of conferences with industry, labor and finance to be initiated by the President. Mr. Roosevelt and those backing the housing drive must seek to persuade labor to waive its excessively high hourly wage rates—which are demanded largely because of the highly intermittent employment in the building trades, and frequently do not yield even a decent annual wage—in return for steady work at an equal or higher annual income. In conference, the attempt must be made to unfreeze high raw material prices with the promise of greatly expanded markets. The President must seek to kindle the initiative of private business men who are to hew their way through many obstacles.

"I am not seeking to apportion blame," the President said in that part of the message which deplores the stiff rise in building wage rates and material prices this year, which already has dampened building prospects; "for manifestly no industrial or labor groups would deliberately adopt a policy that would react to their disadvantage." Yet the habits of wage and price raising in time of recovery are stubborn; already William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has "objected" to the idea of an annual rather than hourly basis of fixing wages. And material suppliers with quasi-monopolistic control of prices have eyed the project coolly.

Enough has been said to indicate that there will be no sinecures at the President's conferences for the representatives, public and private, of the free economic system. Not that any word should be spoken in discouragement of a program so earnestly sought by conservative and liberal alike. But the very bigness of the project gives pause. And those whose hopes for housing have been raised again and again since the New Deal promises were first made, only to be repeatedly put off or dashed by programs which failed to take the resistance and obstacles into account, have reason not to underestimate the task.

The President and his advisers are, in this program, reaching close to the heart of the economic problem of the age: how government can set the conditions for, and inspire, new enterprise and stability in the system without deadening that initiative by interference. To succeed, they must implant the spark of energy from without industry, when it has not yet ignited from within. The call is for such boldness of plan, diplomacy in negotiating with workers and raw material producers, courage in assuming the entrepreneur's risks, as to draw on the best in the American pioneering spirit.

Spoils and the Coal Commission

THE Bituminous Coal Commission finally promises the nation and an anxious coal industry that it will release its first major schedule of minimum prices about December 1. These schedules are overdue, and the delay has already caused disquiet in the coal fields.

There were apparently several causes of the commission's tardiness. The district boards, for instance, failed to provide acceptable reports on price co-ordination among the eight divisions of the Appalachian area. There were arguments over the rates to be charged railroads for locomotive coal. But evidence points to spoils and patronage as an important contributory cause of the delay.

The present Congress established virtually the whole machinery of coal regulation on the quicksands of spoils. One thousand of the commission's twelve hundred employees were placed outside the merit system. By the middle of October, with the heating season upon the country, the commission was bogged in wrangling over control of jobs. The minority complained that the majority was monopolizing patronage. News reports reflected this controversy for at least a month, in which time the Guffey and Pendergast political machines attracted attention because of alleged connection with the dispute.

An opportune exhibit of the way political interference injures government is thus provided. Had Congress placed this permanent commission under civil service, it would have been spared, at least, one major cause of friction. It would have had a better opportunity to start its work efficiently and with credit to itself.

The commission may now buckle down and do a forthright job in carrying out its assignment. But a month-long squabble over patronage has already agitated the coal industry, has discomposed the commission itself and impaired its prestige with the public. The corrosive effects of spoils operated, perhaps, with unusual speed and decisiveness on the coal commission. But experience of this body dramatizes the effect of political influence upon the entire administrative machinery of government.

Prying Cameras

THE camera, which has conferred inestimable benefits on mankind, is being condemned as the instrument of one serious breach of good taste. Several prominent British public men have protested against cameras in ambush at public banquets. The gist of the protests is that it is hitting below the belt to snap an unsuspecting guest when he is eating spaghetti, or some equally picturesque and difficult dish, and publish the picture in the newspapers.

Mr. Winston Churchill in a letter to The Times calls on the organizers of banquets to recognize their duty to their guests by protecting them from these prying cameras. He deplores such pictures as the one he saw recently of President Roosevelt with his mouth half-open in the act of eating or drinking. The war cry against such intrusions has been taken up by others. But a letter from Lord Southwood shows that the problem of cameras in ambush is not so new after all. It recalls that at the International Railway Congress in 1895 the Prince of Wales, subsequently King Edward VII, who presided, beckoned to the secretary and said:

> There is a young man up in the gallery with a photographic apparatus. Go and turn him out. Tell him I will not be photographed while I am blowing my nose.

There is a particularly strong feeling in Britain just now that cameras should be chased out of ambush. The reason is that the Royal Photographic Society has reached an important milestone in its existence. It is appealing for funds for a new home, its long tenure of a stately house in Russell Square having come to an end. The occasion has been taken to expound the wonderful achievements of the camera in the arts, in natural science, in commerce, in education, in detection of crime, and in aerial mapping. The camera's reputation is one that should not be tarnished by the prying of a few sensation seekers.

End WPA "Career Service"

QUAINT as it may seem, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator in New York City, has the idea that people who have been on WPA work relief for two years should be looking for some other form of employment. And in our own quaint way we rather agree with him.

Colonel Somervell proposed to disassociate some of the two-year veterans from their supposedly temporary jobs and place them on home or cash relief, meanwhile filling their places with others who have been on home relief. But the deputy WPA administrator in Washington has imposed two conditions which virtually defeat the plan—first, that it entail no reduction in the sum received by those transferred from WPA, and second, that the families involved consent to the transfer.

Sometimes one is inclined almost to believe that the WPA not only expects unemployment relief to be a permanent problem but is resolved to make it so. A body of men at work in private jobs is certainly to be preferred over a permanent clientele of relief recipients, even though it be work relief.

Doubtless the relief administrators have made genuine efforts to move people from relief into jobs. Many thousands have been placed in employment. But thousands more evidently need to be given some incentive, some encouragement or even a push to make the leap. Attention has been called in these columns to the successful "Cincinnati plan" under which persons from relief work rolls continue to receive a reduced cash relief if necessary for a short time while they are getting established in a private job. This is in striking contrast to the WPA practice of closing a person's "case" as soon as he takes private employment even though the job may prove temporary and he be reduced to waiting months to get back on the rolls.

Relief practice ought to place a premium upon a man's accepting other work and should avoid making him afraid to strike out for himself. The plan of continued though diminishing cash payments may sound expensive compared with the present system, but it is our conviction that it would result in a wholesome and more rapid reduction of the WPA rolls and of the tendency to look upon WPA as a "career service."

Arab Says "No"

ONE of the easiest things an Arab does is to say, "No!" His word is "Lah!" with a click of the glottis at the end. In every group of Arab dragomen discussing the rates of hire and the cost of camels there will be a chorus of "Lah's" going on like a running accompaniment to the discourse. In every booth in the market where a citizen is bargaining for a piece of brassware, the theme-song is still, "Lah! Lah!"

Does the gentle tourist wish to take a photograph of an Arab shepherd with his flock on the hillsides of Judea? Up goes a protesting arm to cover his face. It is contrary to his religion to have his likeness recorded. "Lah!" he shouts, "Lah! Lah!"

It reminds one of the old song:

O the men may fancy still,
That they have the strongest will,—
But the women have the strongest won't!

The Arab may not be able to invent a satisfactory solution for burning political questions—but he has forever and ever the strongest "Wont" for any proposal from the outside.

* * *

Sometimes the disapproval comes without the word "Lah," but with just the necessary click. This click is most effective: an instantaneous "No!" without a thought of compromise. But the strongest denial of all, and the quickest, is a simple backward jerk of the head. This indicates that the Arab considers the question in hand as really not worth discussing at all. Where in English the negative head-movement is a laborious wagging from side to side, the Arabic gesture is like a sniff of pure disdain, which can have no gainsaying. The Arab half closes his eyes, quickly lifts his chin in the air. The affair is finished.

"Hallas!" is the Arabic for "finished." No matter whether the thing we are discussing is just about to begin, or is half-way done, or waiting to be concluded, the obstruction falls with the same relentless "Hallas!" "Finished."

I was on my way to visit the Brook Jabbok in Transjordan. Not knowing that its modern name was Zerka, I kept asking the driver of my car for the "Jabbok." After stopping several farmers in the neighborhood to ask the way, with no results at all, my driver faced me very seriously, saying, "Feeneesh Jabbok."

Now I knew that Jabbok was not finished, nor had it ceased to run in the centuries since Jacob wrestled with the angel there at the ford. So I fished out a map from my possessions, found the right road, and finally made my way to the famous spot. "Oh, Wadi Zerka!" the driver said.

But most voluble of all is the Arab hand. Raised with the palm forward, fingers pressed together, gravely, simply, it says, "I am busy. Do not disturb me. I have no time for you."

Quickly with palm sideways, elbow out, it says, "Beware!"

Closed fingers snapped open, mean surprise.

Wagging forefinger, it has a humorous turn.

* * *

An amusing and characteristic movement of the hand is the question sign. If a man is too busy or too tired to formulate his thought in words, he holds up his hand, cupwise, and gives it a slight whirl toward the thumb. Every man he meets knows what it means. Just a question mark. But how simple and effective it is! And how convenient on a hot day, when one is naturally conserving one's strength!

There is something admirable about the aplomb of the Arab. He may be so



Drawing by Nancy Barnhart

poor that he has hardly a garment to cover him. And yet, just as he stands, he is ready to meet any comer. An English friend of mine has a scrub-boy, named Abdallah, a well-built specimen of Arab. "If he were to hear at this moment that the King of England had sent for him, desired to make his acquaintance," she says, "he would say to himself, 'Natural, quite natural', and turn to greet the King as a man would salute his friend and equal."

Allah is a vital presence in his life. If things go well, it is because Allah wills it so. If they go badly, Abdallah (his name means Slave of Allah) accepts his fate without a murmur. There is some good reason, no doubt, known to Allah alone. At the hour of prayer, no matter where he may be, a man may stop any of his legitimate affairs, and prostrate himself publicly before the inscrutable will of Allah. I have myself known the Jerusalem-Hebron bus to be stopped and held up for twenty minutes while a venerable Moslem got out, spread his prayer rug on the ground, and performed his religious rites. No mention was made of inconvenience to other passengers. It was prayer time, and the wheels stopped moving.

* * *

And so the Arab goes his way, putting up with his lot, living on the smallest possible rations, shuffling along on his heelless shoes, with his long robes swishing round his ankles. If there is frustration in the fiber of his being, he does not mention it.

But deep in his heart, city dweller though he may be, there is the unquenchable fire of the desert, the freedom of the desert, whence the Arab race has sprung. He does not forget that he is descended from Ishmael, the son of Abraham, and that he is a prince in his own right.

Through the ages he has been a law unto himself, because of the enormous spaces of desert around him on every side. He is individual. He dislikes being told what to do. He is constitutionally an "anti." And so he meets the world of progress and innovation with a deep and unequivocal "Lah!" NANCY BARNHART

The Wide Horizon

Double-Harness Difficulties

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THOSE two familiar New Deal steeds are again running their alleged race in Washington: recovery and reform. Never before have the two objectives been in greater apparent conflict. In the earlier days, when people first discovered that recovery and reform were inconsistent elements, the impetus of recovery was carried along by heavy government spending. That served to counterbalance the retarding influence of reform. Now that the spending has tapered off, and the reforms are continuing, the conflict comes sharply to the surface.

But the basic fact is that recovery and reform are in conflict only in so far as each is misinterpreted and misapplied. It is possible to harmonize them into one important national objective, but it requires wisdom, tolerance and statecraft, and there is never any surplus production of these qualities.

Take this week's factors, which are commonly listed in the contrasting columns of recovery and reform:

Recovery—

The President's pledge of tax revision as soon as Congress can get to it.

The White House conferences with utility leaders, leading to Floyd L. Carlisle's announcement of a $112,000,000 expansion program in New York State.

The plans to stimulate large-scale private housing, contained in the message to Congress.

The heavily conciliatory attitude toward business shown by the President, the executive departments, and in an independent Congress.

Reform—

Postponement of tax revision, in effect, until the regular session of Congress.

Issuance from the White House on Tuesday last of a New York State report sharply criticizing the public utilities.

Warning to the stock exchanges at the very moment when investor courage is most in demand.

Pressing of the wages and hours and farm bills, both sharply controversial, and centralizing much new power in Washington.

* * *

If you break down these factors, you see that the hurtful effects of reform on recovery are largely psychological—which is not to say that they do not have a sharp and retarding effect on business expansion. The national problem, rather than to subordinate and suppress what is called reform, is to harmonize it with recovery. Take the factors listed under reform:

First, the postponement of tax revision, so long as it is understood that the chiefly blamed taxes are to be amended or repealed early in the next session, is no great setback. Sound tax revision can be no slap-dash proposition, but is one requiring the painstaking services of the legislative and treasury tax experts. Short of the psychological values of a sudden and dramatic repeal of the surplus profits tax (a procedure against which objections may be raised), it is altogether true to say that tax revision ought to remain subject to mature and careful consideration.

Second, the issuance of the New York Power Authority's report was a small matter, not necessarily a straw in the wind, and Mr. Carlisle himself was quick to discount its importance as an argument against private utilities.

Third, the warning directed to the stock exchanges was strangely timed. But it can be argued with much force that the best way to restore investor confidence is for the exchanges to carry through the very self-reform program urged by William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Fourth, the wage and hours and farm bills are subjects of proper legislative consideration. Nobody can deny that the national problems of insufficient wages and bad working conditions and of farm over-production and starvation prices remain unsolved. The sole dispute—and that a big one—turns upon methods. The Administration has presented its program in pending bills. The opposition has registered various strong criticisms, but has not presented fully drafted alternative programs.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's interesting and attractive program, broadcast early last week, still sticks to generalities about "parity prices" and the like, which need to be translated into practicable legislative form.

* * *

Discussed dispassionately, it is indisputable that the objectives of recovery and reform could and should be put in double harness. But the nation does not conduct its affairs in a vacuum of dispassion. To the contrary, the most basic factor is that old variable: confidence. And confidence does not depend on logic. It is a compound of acts and atmosphere, reports and rumors as well as facts and figures.

And the nation today is faced by an alternative. Business in particular confronts this choice: Shall business make its peace with the Administration if President Roosevelt comes halfway, or shall it join with rebellious elements in Congress to halt the President and "imprison" him in the White House? Shall business try to promote confidence by making the best of the hopeful signs coming from the White House, or shall it discount them, stress the un-hopeful signs, and aim to checkmate the New Deal?

Business men, we know, do not speak with a single voice nor in just these terms. Mr. Carlisle, in the White House last Wednesday, chose the course of co-operation. He, for one, is for making peace and restoring confidence. Equally it is up to the President to do nothing further which, logically or illogically, will upset the expansion toward which today's housing message and the rest of his current program is aimed.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Alliance for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Leading world powers, with almost unanimous consent, have entered verdict against Japan as the aggressor. But Japan in war is only sensitive to physical force, and her astute statesmen know when bluff ends and the danger of force is in sight. That is where the League of Nations has failed, and here is where the powers will fail, unless they apply the rod to enforce their judgments.

Of all countries England is the keenest for peace, ready if necessary to use the whip. France is almost of the same temper, while the United States is traditionally for peace if others will shoulder the work and the cost.

Suppose that England, France and the United States entered into a hard and fast treaty of alliance, with the one objective to insure the world's peace, with this one determination: That no nation, small or great, shall be permitted to acquire territory except by purchase or amicable exchange.

If such a war alliance were to send an ultimatum to Japan to cease warfare on Chinese or outside their own territory what would result? Russia would unasked fall into line. No doubt other powers would also. If Japan refused, which, if the ultimatum meant business, she would hardly dare to do, what then? China is of herself almost a match for her enemy. A very small force, a few ships of war, a contribution of airships and a comparatively small expeditionary contingent from each of the alliance nations, would bring the Japanese army to their knees in a short time.

Then when Japan has left for home, another ultimatum, to both countries, and incidentally to other nations: If any nation has grounds for dispute, let them be submitted to an international tribunal, under treaty agreement to abide by the decision of that tribunal, and backed by the alliance guarantee to enforce it.

Who would dare to oppose or attack such an alliance? Germany or Italy, both now steering for world power, and keen for territory, are not by any means keen for national suicide. If there were a strong alliance, armed and equipped for war, pledged to seek neither territory or advantage for themselves, and prompt to act, bandit nations would settle themselves down to the problems of home government, impressed with the fact that if they want more lands to govern they must get them by purchase or in some honest businesslike way. LEWIS P. TANTON

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

"Many Mansions"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have never before answered a criticism of a play I was appearing in. Is it possible that "Many Mansions," touching on a subject which is close to you, led you to expect a fulfillment of your own idea rather than that of the authors?

I have worked closely with the authors of "Many Mansions" for a year and a half and therefore feel free to speak for them. They were principally concerned with writing an entertaining and moving play on the theme, "Service versus Organized Churchliness."

It will interest you, I believe, to know that the audience reaction to the play is that it is pioneering in spiritual fields. This will indicate to you their present level of spiritual understanding.

We felt, rightly or wrongly, that to catch the average theatergoer unawares and accomplish its end, "Many Mansions" must be produced as "show," and this is my answer to your criticism of our attack on the acting problem. It seems possible to me that what to you and myself would have been "the simple, intelligent young American" might have become to the unaware perhaps a prig or else a serious bore. And it is the unaware that we hope to stir with "Many Mansions." In Jesus' words, "They that are whole need not a physician."

Knowing the policy of the Monitor, I feel that redress is due us. You indicate that the play ends on a defeatist note. I don't think this is true.

I hope I have made myself clear. At any rate, I know you will recognize my sincerity in writing this. The play is finding its audience and I know that if it but stirs the surface of material thought it is helping to prepare for the Day. ALEXANDER KIRKLAND

New York, N. Y.

Belling the Cat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot resist replying to the question with which you close your article from Fairlawn, New Jersey, regarding the belling of cats.

Yes, we have successfully belled our cat and can recommend it to anyone. Our cat, whose name, by the way, is Baron Münchhausen because he was born with a crooked tale, was four years old this summer. When he was six months old and became a menace to the birds we love we put a bell on him, fastening it about his neck on an elastic band so that he could not become caught and so injure himself.

Since that time I have never seen him catch but one bird and that one of the tiny chatterers that come here in large flocks in the early fall and are so tame that you can almost touch them.

We also have an outdoor cage containing fifteen to twenty parakeets which the Baron will watch for hours at a time. These birds know him so well that he climbs all over the eight-foot cage without disturbing them and with only the coarse mesh wire protecting them from his claws. But let any unbelled cat come near the cage at any time and all fifteen of the birds set up a loud cry of alarm at once.

The bell apparently does not reassure the mice or else the very fact of a cat about the premises frightens them away, for we are never bothered by mice, field mice or rats.

La Mesa, Calif. (Mrs.) H. L. EDWARDS

Early Americans

Book News of the Day

MANY an archaeologist today gave his first youthful indications of a future profession by rummaging among waste papers and tin cans in the kitchen trash basket. He then progressed through the stage of collecting tinfoil, paper and milk bottles, to be graduated with feet itching for more distant dumpheaps made by the peoples of AMERICA'S YESTERDAY (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50).

It would be poor taste indeed to carry the analogy of junkman and archaeologist further, especially while considering the latest non-technical work from such a competent lecturer on prehistoric America as Prof. F. Martin Brown of Fountain Valley School, Colorado. But if one has ever possessed curiosity enough to wonder how archaeologists really feel about the "treasures" they dig up and relegate to museum shelves, then this volume will prove a veritable Arabian Nights. The most prized possessions of leading "First Americans" back to early A. D. dates are placed on view.

* * *

Lesson number one, woven parenthetically throughout the series of lectures Professor Brown has woven into this book, discloses that monetary value has little to do with the question of whether a site is to be excavated or not. Naturally, all archaeologists thrill at the site of long hidden golden trinkets, but there's just as great a thrill for many in piecing strange pots together or spending months to rebuild an ancient frieze which when completed tells by pictures the story of local happenings 1000 or more years ago.

A by-product of archaeology, so to speak, and one which hunters of old civilizations sometimes neglect, is the value of their finds to peoples endemic in a region. One may wonder what possible value the discovery of broken pots, stone implements and shreds of rotted blankets could have to present-day Indians, but as the author points out, many ancient arts almost became lost arts with the advent of "progress" bringing cheap cloth, knives, and metal pots in its wake.

* * *

With the coming of the white man, very little pottery was made in the Southwest until, according to Professor Brown, "one archaeologist showed some old Zuni beautifully decorated pottery recovered from prehistoric sites. Since then the ceramic art has revived. It has been the one great factor in developing the economic independence of the Pueblo people, just as the weaving of blankets has greatly assisted the semi-nomadic Navajos."

In addition to brief sketches from the history of the three greatest American civilizations, the Mayas, Aztecs and Incas, there are chapters on the Basket Makers, Mound Builders and Pueblos, with a general round-up covering "America's Contribution" to the story of civilization's rise. H. B. N.